Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

62.17
1918
1918
1918 catalog
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1919
HORTICULTURAL AND FOREIGN
INVESTIGATIONS

Hibiscus—
THIS CHARMING FLOWER
COMES IN MANY SHADES

Royal Palm Nurseries

ONECO, FLORIDA

The Fact That the

Royal Palm Nurseries

Have developed the largest and most comprehensive Nursery Stock in this country of plants adapted to Sub-Tropical planting is sufficient justification in itself for the appearance of this

Thirty-fifth Annual Catalogue

CONTENTS

Landscaping - - - - - - 2 to 4
Planting and Potting Suggestions - 5
Color Classifications, etc. - - - 6
Suggestions for Northern Customers - 7
Palms and Cycads - - - - - - 8
Shade Trees - - - - - - - - 13
Coniferous Evergreens - - - - - 18
Bamboos and Grasses - - - - - 19
Tropical Flowering Plants and Shrubs 21
Hardy and Half-Hardy Flowering Plants and Shrubs - - - - - 26
Vines and Creepers - - - - - 30
Foliage and Decorative Plants - - 34
Ferns and Selaginellas - - - - 37
Tuberous, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants - - - - - - - - - 39
Fruit Trees and Plants - - - . 42
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - 52
Index - - - - - - - - - 57
Business Rules, etc., - - - - - 62
Order Sheet - - - - - - - - 63

Ornamental and Fruit Trees and Shrubs

A Guide to Southern Horticulture, Describing the Most Extensive Collection of Subjects in This Country Adapted to Sub-Tropical Planting

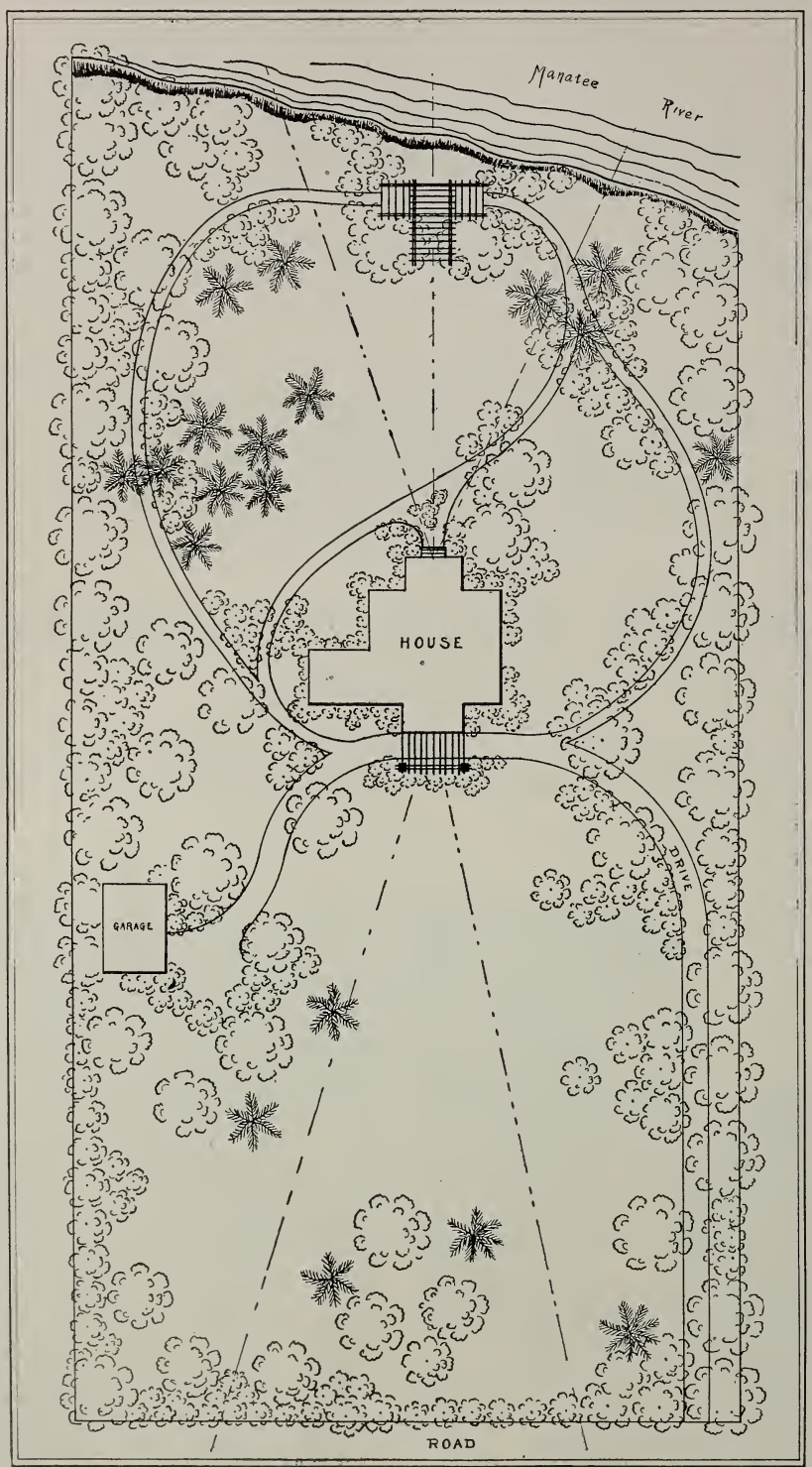
1918 CATALOG

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

REASONER BROTHERS

ONECO, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1883



ONE OF OUR ACTUAL PLANTING PLANS

LANDSCAPING

RELATIVELY little has been done in the laying out of truly artistic gardens in Florida, largely because of a lack of knowledge of tropical plant materials and an absence of a sympathetic understanding of the technique of landscape design.

More and more, however, are home owners and those interested in the development of public grounds acquiring an appreciation of out-of-door art and in consequence there is arising an ever increasing demand for detailed information and suggestion on the many problems of gardening confronting the amateur gardener of the Gulf Coast States, *and it is the duty of the Nurseryman to render this service wherever his experience and training justify.*

The same situation has arisen in every section of the country and different firms have attempted to solve the problem of the relation of the Nurseryman to the Planter in different manner. Some adopt the plan of making a flat rate for furnishing plans of places, regardless of the problems involved—this is unsatisfactory and it tends to make plans and suggestions stereotyped as well as to encourage slighting the problems requiring more detailed consideration than the simpler ones. Other firms ignore the Service consideration, assuming the attitude that with the furnishing of a good plant the Nurseryman's responsibility ceases. This is only in part true and we believe that the following Service Plan will in the long run prove most satisfactory.

Make a sketch-plan of the property you contemplate improving, showing all dimensions and approximate direction, and locate on it all buildings, drives, paths, fences, or other improvements, trees and shrubs that are to remain as permanent plantings, slope of land if appreciable, entrances to grounds and buildings, and, in fact, any points that would be of value in arranging the planting. Then write us fully as to *your ideas for development.*

Possibly we will not approve of them, in which case we will tell you so. But in any event we wish to get your viewpoint, as it is helpful always. We will then make suggestions for development of the property in a general way, and also tell you what it would cost to make a detailed planting plan.

We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purposes of gain in itself, as we figure all charges on a cost basis, and on the other hand, neither is it a "gift" to be collected out of the price of the plants. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting, which should be ample recompense in itself!

Finally. For a third of a century this firm has been building up, by steady, consistent growth, the largest and most valuable nursery stock of its kind in the East, maintaining exchange communication with the leading Tropical Botanical Gardens and Experiment Stations of the World. We have tried

LANDSCAPING—Continued

out thousands of new and valuable subjects and by close study and observation have amassed data invaluable to the planting public which we are glad to share with our customers.

Moreover, the large volume of business we handle makes it possible for us to maintain a competent staff for planning and planting work and we have with us experts who have had experience of a decade and more in ornamental subtropical gardening and landscaping and who, by education and training as well as experience are capable of satisfactorily handling any of the problems that confront the Florida planter.

Not only are we prepared to plan for residence grounds, but we would be glad to have civic committees, and others interested in the development of larger public enterprises as parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, etc., consult with us on planting matters at any time. We prefer, of course, to have them visit the nurseries, not only to look over our immense stock, but also to go over the plans with us at first hand. If that is not possible, however, write us fully, sending plat of the grounds and all details, and we will take the matter up at once.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES
ONECO, FLORIDA

Planting and Potting Suggestions

Preparation for Planting.—Newly cleared land, especially in Florida, is "sour" (acid) to a greater or less degree. This may be corrected, if not too much so, by cultivation, opening up the soil and allowing it to become thoroughly aerated before planting. Otherwise lime should be applied, in quantity depending upon the degree of acidity. No specific amounts can be prescribed because of wide range of variation in soils. In cases where the planter is in doubt, the matter should be taken up with the State chemist.

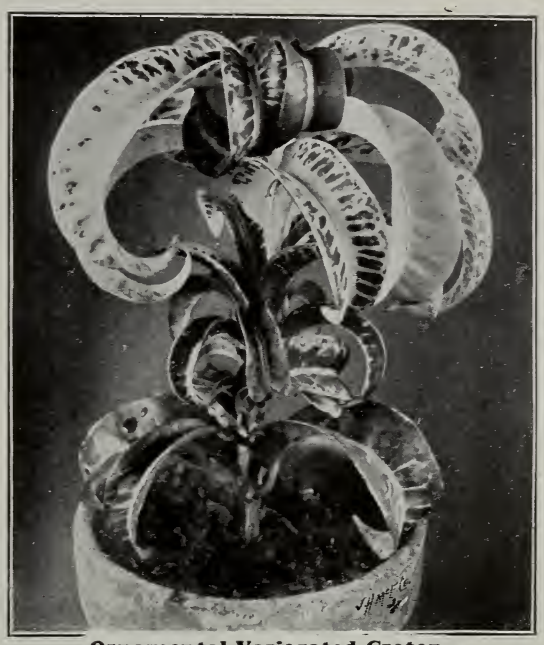
In making holes in which to set the individual plants,, remember that the larger the better, three feet in all dimensions being small enough, though of course smaller holes will do if the plants are properly set out and otherwise cared for. When planting, fill the hole with *top-soil* in which is incorporated from several shovelfuls to a wheelbarrow load of well rotted manure, past the burning stage, depending upon plant, soil, conditions, etc. The use of manure applies especially to ornamentals—in planting citrus trees it is open to objection. Also in planting extensive areas good manure cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity. However, Florida soils are naturally deficient in humus (decomposed organic matter) and for that reason manure, or some other form of humus, is preferable where it can be obtained. In addition to humus as fertilizer, blood-and-bone, tankage and other fertilizers are valuable organic forms that are readily available.

Arrival of Plants.—Plants should be removed from the package or box as soon as possible after reaching destination. Frequently, however, it is impossible to plant them out at once, in which case see that roots are wet, then stand the rolls of plants around in cool, shady places, seeing they do not suffer for want of water. They can remain this way several days without injury. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" (planted in trenches) on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward they will be all the better for it. Should any of the plants appear wilted, they should be placed in lukewarm water, with the packing moss about their roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will renew their vigor whether actually wilted or not.

Setting.—Assuming that the soil has been put in proper condition, the plants and trees can be set in their proper places at once. If the plants are from pots, set them considerably deeper than they were in the pot, the distance depending on size of plant, etc. Set without disturbing the roots—*never try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!* Field plants, when dug, lose the larger portion of their feeding roots and have to be cut back proportionately and in some cases planted a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. (Exception is here taken especially to citrus stock as well as others.) The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and when planted allowed plenty of room to assume a natural position. Pack the soil well in and around the roots with hands and feet—it is very important that the soil be firmly packed around the roots. Use plenty of water. Always mulch the ground around with grass, straw, or similar materials. Some more tender plants require shade for some time and all plants are better for shade for the first few days. **But this above all:** See *that they never lack for water until established!*

Planting Grafted Stock.—Mangos, Avocados, the rare Bougainvilleas and other grafted subjects should receive special attention in the matter of planting. Set the ball of earth several inches below the surface and so that soil can be later pulled around the stem to discourage sprouting from below the union and thus choking out the graft, and also to afford protection to as much as possible of the graft, in the cases of more tender subjects. We quite frequently receive complaints of grafted stock flowering or fruiting as the common strain when it was because caution was not exercised to prevent the plants sprouting below the union and so killing out the finer variety.

Potting.—While plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were removed from. As they fill up the pots with roots they should be potted on into sizes next larger. When small it is necessary only to place a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the pots run up to five and six-inch sizes and larger, they should have several pieces of pots, pebbles, or pieces of charcoal or other coarse drainage material. To prevent soil from entirely filling this up, place a piece of well rotted sod over the drainage material. Lack of proper drainage prevents free movement of water through the soil, the latter becomes sour, the roots die back and the plant suffers. Fill pot to about half an inch or more of top with ball of roots and potting soil, the latter composed of good loam, sand, clay, if obtainable, and well rotted manure, past the "burning" stage, with a small amount of chemical fertilizer such as comes prepared for the purpose. Place the plants in a sheltered position where they will not be exposed to wind and sun until they show signs of recuperation.



Ornamental Variegated Croton

Watering.—This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot but never in a soggy state. Excessive watering is worse than not quite enough; judgment must be exercised in this matter, but never just wet the soil on top. It is a good idea to place the pots in a tub of water until all air is driven out of the soil, then allow the excess water to drain off completely before replacing in jardiniere. Do this once every ten days or so in addition to the regular watering. But **never** water plants while they are standing in jardinieres—this allows water to accumulate as the surplus drains out of the pot, keeping the soil soggy and sour and has the same result, only to greater degree, as poor drainage.

Frost Protection.—All parts of Florida are subject to frost to a greater or less degree—there is no such thing as "frost-line." In freezing weather, however, there are a number of ways in which tender plants may be more or less effectively protected, by means of raising the temperature a few degrees, as with smudge-fires, "blanketing," etc. The old "light-wood," pitch and other methods of creating a blanket of smoke and warm air are giving way to the cleaner, more convenient method of oil-pots. Sheds are used, sometimes merely overhead slats, as in the case of Pineapples, and at other times solid wall enclosures. Considerable expense is attached to all these methods and they are only advisable when plants are extremely susceptible to injury from cold. As a matter of fact, in frosts and light freezes it is not so much the reduced temperature that does the injury as it is the effect of the early morning sun's rays striking the plant after a freezing night's temperature. If the plants can warm up *gradually* they will not suffer. To effect this, various means are used; one of the commonest among truckers where water is available is to spray water over the plants for some time after sun rise. Tender trees on the west side of a building or other protection never suffer like those exposed to the early sun, though the west side is actually the coldest. The same effect may be secured with plants in the open by standing boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., in a tent-like formation all around the trees. Pine boughs are especially valuable for this as their needles remain on throughout the winter. While trees are very small, a light framework of stakes, etc., covered with cloth, paper or burlap, will afford ample protection, and in cases of very severe cold nights a lamp can be placed underneath. Of course provide ventilation during the day. In the case of budded or grafted trees, banking above the union is advisable as in the event of the top being frozen down, enough of the finer variety is left to give a new top the following year.

Special Planting Suggestions

NOTE.—The following remarks and classifications are not in any sense complete. We merely make the suggestions in order that the catalog may be more helpful, particularly to those not familiar with the more tropical plants we handle.

COLOR CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Shrubs with Flowers in Red Shades.—Acalypha hispida, Caesalpinia, Clerodendrum, Cordia, Hamelia, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacobinia, Jatropha, Lawsonia, Russelia, Azalea, Butneria, Camellia, Lagerstroemia, Callistemon, Nerium, Rose.

Shrubs with Flowers in Pink Shades.—Assonia, Bauhinia, Bixa, Cestrum, Hibiscus, Jacobinia, Lantana, Malpighia, Azalea, Camellia, Hydrangea, Lagerstroemia, Nerium, Rhodymyrtus, Rose.

Shrubs with Flowers in Yellow Shades.—Allamanda, Alpinia, Artobotrys, Bauhinia, Caesalpinia, Calpurnea, Cassia, Cestrum, Guilandina, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacobinia, Lantana, Paritium, Renealmia, Stenolobium, Thevetia, Acacia, Jasminum, Leonotis, Michelia, Nerium, Rose.

Shrubs with Flowers in Blue to Purple Shades. Asystasia, Bauhinia, Bougainvillea, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Tropical Crape Myrtle, Lantana, Plumbago, Saintpaulia, Strobilanthes, Thunbergia, Tibouchina, Hydrangea.

Shrubs with White Flowers.—Bauhinia, Begonia, Carissa, Cestrum, Chalcas, Datura, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jasminum, Lantana, Lawsonia, Oxyanthus, Tabernaemontana, Thunbergia, Toddalia, Turraea, Warneria, Abelia, Azalea, Camellia, Chionanthus, Hydrangea, Lagerstroemia, Laurocerasus, Ligustrum, Myrtus, Osmanthus, Pittosporum, Poncirus, Raphiolepis, Rose, Spirea, Tetrapanax, Coffea.

Shrubs Bearing Attractive Berries or Fruits.—Bixa, Chalcas, Clerodendrum, Cordia, Duranta, Hamelia, Maba, Malpighia, Coprosma, Laurocerasus, Myrtus, Ardisia, Ilex, Carissa, Kumquats, Eleagnus, Cestrum, Triphasia, Coffea.

Fragrant Flowered Shrubs and Vines.—Shrubs: Artobotrys, Assonia, Bauhinia, Cestrum, Chalcas, Datura, Duranta, Coffea, Ixora, Jasminum, Lawsonia, Oxyanthus, Stenolobium, Tabernaemontana, Warneria, Abelia, Acacia, Butneria, Laurocerasus, Michelia, Myrtus, Nerium, Osmanthus, Pittosporum, Poncirus, Raphiolepis, Rose, Viburnum.

Vines: Clematis, Deguelia, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Nintooa, Trachelospermum, Pereskia.

Flowering Shrubs and Vines in Bloom November to March Period.—Shrubs: Acalypha hispida, Allamanda, Assonia, Bauhinia, Begonia, Bougain villea, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Calpurnea, Cassia alata, Cestrum, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Hibiscus, Jacobinia, Jasminum, Lantana, Plumbago, Russelia, Strobilanthes, Stenolobium, Tabernaemontana, Thunbergia, Warneria, Azalea, Camellia, Chionanthus, Michelia, Osmanthus, Pittosporum, Rose, Tetrapanax.

Vines: Allamanda, Bignonia, Bougainvillea, Clerodendrum, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Pyrostegia, Tecoma, Trachelospermum.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.

Grapefruit, Oranges, Lemons, Tangelos, Mandarins, Pears, Mangos, Avocados, Tamarinds, Rose-Apples, Mammee-Apples, 25 to 35 feet each way. Pears and Mulberries, 40 to 50 feet each way. Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Grapes, Loquats, Custard-Apples, Limes, White Sapotas, Star-Apples, Guavas (tropical sorts), 15 to 20 feet each way.

Surinam Cherries, Hardy Guavas, Kai-Apples, Marmalade Box, Feijoas, Figs, Pomegranates, Kumquats, Bananas, 10 to 15 each way.

Shade Trees, 25 to 50 feet in rows.

Conifers, 15 to 25 feet in rows or groups.

IT SHOULD be brought to the attention of horticulturists that we are rapidly approaching the period when the smaller planter will not take up the larger fields of activity, as Citrus groves, so readily, but will cast around for opportunities to invest in enterprises where, even if the project is not on so large a scale, the margin of profit is much greater proportionately. As an example, say one figures on a certain annual income requirement, and is debating the advisability of an orange or grapefruit grove, as opposed to a small-fruit farm of some kind with canning and preserving for the surplus. With the former one would have to figure on several times the initial investment in land, clearing, draining, if required, fitting the land, etc., and a larger outlay in trees, if of any considerable size. Then the returns are slower coming in, the cost of upkeep is far greater in cultivation, fertilization and general management. And with the keen competitive basis upon which modern citrus fruit growing is founded, it is not profitable to grow "ordinary" fruit—this is a positive statement and means just that! One must have standard varieties of budded trees in grove well taken care of—cultivated, fertilized, pruned AND SPRAYED—and of large enough proportion to be handled on a small margin of cost in all the various phases of good grove management. In consequence, the planter of smaller means is going to investigate more and more earnestly the prospects for growing smaller fruits on a smaller scale where the profits are greater for the investment and the returns more certain.

Royal Palm Nurseries

Oneco, Florida

Suggestions For Northern Customers

Something more than a casual glance over this catalog will reveal a wide range of subjects adapted to pot and tub culture in houses at the North not at first supposed. Among the larger growing subjects and of special interest to those outside the extreme Southern area of the country, are: **Orange, Grapefruit** and **Lemon Trees** and **Kumquats.** These woody subjects, which eventually attain dimensions of trees, may be grown successfully in pot and tub culture and will flower and fruit for many years. In potting up these subjects, use pots or tubs just large enough to conveniently hold the root system of the tree without crowding or bending the main roots. Provide **ample drainage** by holes in bottom of receptacle, covered with pieces of broken crock, cover bottom with old rotted sod, and fill up with a mixture of good sandy loam, or clay loam with some sand, a small quantity of very old manure or some good chemical fertilizer or bone-meal if obtainable. Of special importance is watering—this should be sufficiently abundant during the growing period but in winter should be light. Many think because the trees are green that they are growing and need plenty of water, but such is not the case. If the plants become yellow and sickly from any cause, remove from tub, cut off any rotten roots and re-pot in fresh soil. Little pruning will be necessary —just sufficient to keep free of any dead wood and to shape the tree up nicely. Always get budded trees, not only to secure choice kinds, but also because they flower and fruit years ahead of seedlings.

Flowering Shrubs.—One of the best known and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the North is the Oleander (Nerium). This makes a splendid subject that can be kept in a tub for years, either as a bushy subject or trained high in standard tree form, producing a wealth of large flowers, either single or double and in a wide range of colors, in the early spring. It should be grown in a good mixture of loam, well rotted manure and leaf mould if obtainable, kept well watered when growing but moderately rested in winter, like the orange, etc. It may be kept in a cool cellar (not freezing!) during the winter and put out in open after danger of frost is past, where it will bloom profusely.

Other tropical flowering shrub subjects of special value for this method of culture are Acalypha sanderi, Allamanda, Assonia, Bougainvillea, Duranta, Hibiscus, Jasminum, Crapemyrtle, Plumbago, Tabernaemontana. These require much the same general culture of other subjects, except that most of them are growing even during winter under favorable conditions and need more attention to watering in consequence. The most striking exception would be Crapemyrtle, which should be treated essentially as Oleander.

Other flowering plants, not shrubs, which are of special interest, are the Amaryllis, particularly the magnificent Nehrling Hybrids (see page 43 under Hippeastrum), Crinums, Aechmea, Epidendrum, Tillandsias, etc. See special cultural suggestions under each heading and at head of each Department.

Bamboos.—This group of splendid ornamental subjects has been much overlooked by decorators in the North. Wonderful tropical effects can be created with clumps of many of them in tubs, with their graceful canes of delicate, attractive foliage. They are of very easy culture, and one of the cheapest of decorative materials for the effect obtained. We have a number of choice kinds in clumps suitable for tubbing, even up to immense clumps weighing hundreds of pounds, or down to just a few canes each. For this purpose we especially recommend Arundinaria metake, Bambusa argentea striata, B. argentea and B. disticha. Refer to Dept. 3 for descriptions and prices.

Palms and Ferns.—These classes of plants, and their great decorative values, are too well known to need special mention. We would only emphasize the fact that we have one of the largest and choicest collections in the country and we invite correspondence with those interested in buying in quantity, or for special large specimens.

For Dark Rooms.—Sansevieras are particularly useful; we can supply two species in both small and large plants. See page 51 for description and remarks.

View in our grounds. Acrocomia total, Phoenix reclinata and Araucaria bidwellii.

Your order will receive our very careful attention and you will receive good strong healthy plants well packed to insure safe arrival.

THE Palm is not only the most *attractive* but also the most *distinctive* feature of the tropical landscape and Florida shares with California the opportunity for planting a large variety of kinds—with the advantage in favor of Florida. Of course, the hardier types of Palms can be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, but nowhere in such variety as here.

Every home should have a few palms—wherever the palm can be planted. On small grounds they will do where trees will not, because their root system does not seriously interfere with other subjects. Palms and Citrus trees live the happiest community-existence imaginable. On smaller grounds they are of course planted singly, usually near buildings or masses of trees or shrubbery where the character of the surroundings is in harmony.

On larger grounds, however, they can be planted in groups, close enough together that the leaves will touch when the Palms mature. Nothing can equal the beauty and striking effect of such a mass planting. Only the same, or similar species should be so grouped, as with dissimilar kinds there is confusion and lack of harmony.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Palms are all pot or tub-grown and may be shipped at any time of the year. For Florida planting summer is the best season.

Explanation of symbols.—* Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along the Gulf coast or Southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15 degree Fahr. * * Those less hardy, being able to stand ordinarily a temperature of 26 degrees Fahr. * * * Tropical species not being able to stand anything beyond a faint frost. **D.** Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

All measurements are taken in natural position, above the pots.

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow many thousands of plants. **They are kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time without trouble.** We use no heat except for a few of the most tender tropical sorts, during a few days of winter, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. For outdoor planting, we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be established before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a tropical and elegant display as palms. Make the soil very rich. A plant in open ground when once established cannot be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; later they can take care of themselves. In the autumn, in semi-tropical climates, Palms should not be cultivated so late as to cause rank growth in winter. In fertilizing, use considerable sulphate of potash, which will help palms harden their growth, and thus put them in good condition to stand freezing weather; if too much nitrogenous manure is used it causes a sappy growth liable to be damaged by cold.

For culture in pots, see that the soil is rich, but not enriched too heavily, and that drainage is perfect. Do not try to grow a small plant in an extremely large pot. As a general rule, use 4-inch pots for plants 10 to 15 inches high; 6-inch pots for plants 20 to 24 inches high, etc., and always in such sizes that the roots will have plenty of soil, without its turning sour. Cover the drainage holes with broken pottery or small stone or similar material, to keep the soil from dropping through and to keep the waterways open. Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60 degrees and do very well but below this they will not make much growth. Even an occasional drop of 45 degrees will not kill them, but they would prefer 70 degrees most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the tops of the pots, in a half shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

ACANTHOPHOENIX crinita. * * * Mascarene Islands. Tall, spiny palm, 50 to 60 ft., admirably adapted to greenhouse culture. Nice plants, 50c.

ACROCOMIA total. * * South America. One of handsomest palms for South Florida, with an erect, column-like trunk 30 to 40 ft. and crowned by a magnificent tuft of graceful leaves. Trunk 10 to 15 inches in diameter covered by stout spines. 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

The Beautiful Washingtonia Palm

ARCHONTOPHOENIX alexandrae. * * * **D.** Queensland. Tall, showy, elegant palm, with smooth, stout trunk of 70 to 80 ft., conspicuously ringed from leaf scars. Resembles the Seaforthia, but the pinnae are finer with under surfaces of silvery color. Small plants 25c, $2.50 per doz. Nice plants, beginning character, 50c. Larger, decorative sizes at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

ARECA aliceae. * * * North Australia. A small, decorative palm, consisting of several slender stems 9 ft. or more high, with leaves 3 to 6 ft. long. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

A. catechu. * * * **Betel Nut.** Asia. Single, slender stemmed palm, 40 to 100 ft. high, crowned by a tuft of leaves 4 to 6 ft. long. The Betel Nut is of medicinal value, the trade in India exceeding thirty million dollars annually. Nice plants, 50c.

A. lutescens. See **Chrysalidocarpus.**

A. triandra. * * * India. A quick growing, ornamental palm of several stems 15 to 25 ft. high and 1 to 2½ in. thick. Fruits are the size of olives and bright orange-scarlet. 35c.

CARYOTA urens. * * * **D. Wine** or **Toddy-Palm.** India. A splendid subject attaining 70 to 90 ft. with trunk 18 inches thick. The handsome leaves are 10 to 12 ft. long with pinnae resembling fishes tails. Fine specimens from 2 to 3 ft. at $1.75 each; 3 to 4 ft. at $2.75 each.

CHAMAEDOREA multicaulis. * * * **D.** Tropical America. A neat, attractive palm with small leaves, valuable for decorative purposes. Strong plants with character. 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS lutescens. * * * **D.** (Areca lutescens.) Madagascar. Our most attractive ornamental palm and a general favorite for pot culture in greenhouse and home. Because of its habit of suckering in the early stages of its development it makes a bushy subject that is distinctive and highly attractive. The stems are golden yellow with elegant arched, pinnate leaves. In open ground culture the stems reach thirty feet in height and four to six inches in diameter. It is a very satisfactory house subject and cannot be too much used for decorative purposes. We have a nice stock of these plants in splendid condition, as follows: Bushy, decorative specimens, 75c, $1.50, $3.00, $5.00 and $7.50.

COCOS. A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, mainly from South America, containing both tropical and hardy species. The hardy trees are especially desirable for Florida and the Gulf Coast for planting out on lawns and avenues.

C. alphonsei. * This belongs to the **C. australis** type, is hardy and vigorous; leaves gray-green; fruit edible. 25c, $2.50 per doz.; stronger, 35c, 50c and 75c.

C. australis. * **Pindo Palm.** Paraguay. This is an erect, columnar-trunked subject, attaining 30 ft., and with striking grey-green foliage. It is very hardy, though relatively slow growing like most of this type. The fruits are about the size of pigeon eggs, with an outer sweet, edible pulp. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

C. datil. * A very hardy and vigorous species of the **Australis** type attaining 30 ft., with trunk 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The foliage is grey green, and the fruit edible, resembling somewhat that of the date palm. Strong plants 35c, $3.50 per doz.; larger at 50c and 75c.

C. eriospatha. * A larger palm of the australis type; very hardy and beautiful. Young plants, 25c; $2.50 per doz.; stronger 35c, 50c and 75c.

C. nucifera * * * The **Cocoanut Palm.** One of the most graceful trees of the tropics with its leaning trunk 40 to 100 ft. high, and swollen at the base, and crown of waving scimitar-like leaves. Fruit the edible cocoanut of commerce. Sprouted nuts from open ground, 65c.

C. plumosa. * * **D. Plumy Cocoanut.** Brazil. A magnificent palm, especially adapted to street planting, for which it is widely used in South Florida and California, where the Royal Palm, which it resembles, is not sufficiently hardy. The trunk, erect and column-like, reaches a height of 35 ft. or more, and is crowned by a plumy crest of long, feathery, swaying, dark green leaves, making a striking picture. It is a quick growing subject and reaches an ultimate height of 50 ft. or more. Strong plants out of 3-inch pots 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 50c, $5.00 per doz. Heavier 75c, $7.50 per doz. Extra heavy, fine plants out of 5-inch pots, $1.00 each.

CORYPHA elata. * * India. Splendid palm for outdoor planting in South Florida, with a tall straight trunk 60 to 70 feet high and two feet in diameter and large fan-shaped leaves 8 to 10 feet across. Nice young plants in five-inch pots, beginning to characterize, at $2.00.

CYCAS revoluta. * **D. "Sago-Palm."** A beautiful semi-dwarf plant resembling a palm, with a dense crown of elegant symmetrical pinnate leaves recurving from the center. Quite hardy in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast, it succeeds generally with slight attention, and does not need irrigation after being planted six months. For culture in the house be sure to give it a very light, sunny exposure, especially during spring and early summer while it is making its rapid growth. Nice plants 2 yrs. old, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Imported plants, quite heavy, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

DECKENIA nobilis. * * * Seychelles Islands. A tall, spiny palm, attaining a height of 120 ft. in native habitat. The pinnate foliage is bright yellow in color. Nice plants, 75c each.

DICTYOSPERMA album. * * * **D.** Tropical Asia. A tall, slender palm with ringed trunk, attaining 30 ft. Leaves and petioles light colored, with broad pinnae. Of interest for its beauty and quick growth. Strong stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Palmetto and Washingtonia Palm Grove.

D. rubrum. * * * **D.** Tropical Asia. Resembles the foregoing but the leaves in young plants have red veins and margins. A splendid subject for South Florida and the tropics. Small plants 25c, $2.50 per dozen. Larger with character, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

ELAEIS guineensis. * * * **D. Oil Palm.** West Africa. An ornamental palm, with stout stems 30 to 40 ft. high and leaves 15 ft. long. The fruit kernels yield a valuable oil used in the manufacture of soap and candles. Strong plants 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.

HYDRIASTELE wendlandiana. * * * **D.** (Usually catalogued as Kentia wendlandii.) Queensland. Tall, elegant spineless palm, fast becoming popular, standing the ordinary room temperature very well. Vigorous grower. Strong stock 18 inches high, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 2 ft. high, $1.00. Larger, $1.50 and $2.00.

HYOPHORBE verschaffeltii. * * * **D.** Mauritius. Stout palms, with trunks 25 to 30 ft. high and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 ft. long, and tinted orange yellow, making it a very distinct horticultural subject of beauty and interest. A fine plant requiring same culture as Areca and allied palms. 2 yr. old 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra strong, 50c, $5.00 per doz. Specimens $1.00, $2.00 and $4.00.

LATANIA borbonica. * **D. Chinese Fan Palm.** See **Livistona chinensis.**

L. commersonii. * * * **D.** Mauritius. A very rare species with large circular leaves, particularly striking because the long smooth leaf-stems and the ribs of the leaf segments are colored bright crimson. Trunk slender, making a tree 7 to 10 ft. high. Handsome young stock, $2.50.

L. loddigesii (glaucophylla). * * * **D.** Mauritius. The strongest grower of the genus, attaining 50 ft. in nature. A rare species with leaf stalks reaching eight feet in length, usually chocolate colored, and thick, leathery leaves with reddish ribs. A magnificent palm which should be in every collection. Does exceedingly well in South Florida. Strong stock $1.00 and $2.00.

LICUALA spinosa. * * * Java. A desirable greenhouse and exhibition palm, having large fan-shaped leaves. In nature the plant forms a tall slender trunk with leaves 3 ft. or more across. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

LIVISTONA chinensis (Latania borbonica). * **D. Chinese Fan Palm.** China. A hardy, rather slow growing species with a stout trunk and many leaves, 4 to 6 ft. in diameter. This is a highly ornamental subject, formerly more widely used as a house palm than any other kind. Makes a fine decorative plant for either indoors or open air in the extreme South. Our strain is particularly healthy and vigorous and we offer splendid stock as follows: Small, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Strong from 4-in. pots, 25c. From 5-in. pots, 50c. Extra large fine specimens at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

L. Hoogendorpii. * * * Java. A tall palm with rich dark green leaves much plaited and deeply divided, forming a complete circle. Petioles stout and armed with sharp spines at the edges. A very beautiful species. Small plants, 35c.

L. rotundifolia. * * * **D.** Java. Splendid palm, making trunk 40 to 50 ft. high, with dark green almost circular recurved leaves 3 to 5 ft. in diameter. In the young state it is dwarf and compact and valuable for table decoration. Nice stock 50c and 75c.

Magnificent Date Palms at Royal Palm Nurseries.

Chrysalidocarpus.

MARTINEZIA caryotaefolia. * * * **D.** Colombia. Slender, elegant, spiny palm, sometimes attaining 30 ft. in height, with pinnate leaves 3 to 6 ft. long. The pinnae resemble those of the Caryotas, and are dark green and spiny. Fine large plants in decorative shape at $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.

OREODOXA regia. * * * **Royal Palm.** Cuba. This wonderful group of pinnate-leaved palms is the finest in cultivation and the Cuban species "regia," reaching 125 ft. in height, is the crowning glory of that island and of extreme South Florida. The trunk is erect, column-like, white in color, and somewhat swollen at the base. The crown of foliage is particularly beautiful and striking, consisting of giant leaves 10 to 15 ft. long, or more, of dark, glossy green color. When young, this palm is tall and slender. We do not recommend it for pot culture under ordinary home conditions. Young stock, 25c and 35c. For prices in quantity on small stock for next summer delivery, write for quotations. Strong plants in six-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft. high, at $1.00 and $1.50.

O. borinquena. * * * **Porto Rican Royal Palm,** differing somewhat from the Cuban species, in being more vigorous and stocky. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft. high, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PHOENIX. The **Date Palm.** Pinnate-leaved palms of hardy character, many species of which will endure severe freezing unharmed. We recommend the various species for open-air planting on a large scale in Florida and protected Gulf Coast spots.

P. canariensis. * **D. Canary Island Date.** This is one of the hardiest of the genus, with an erect, massive single stem, and dense crown of large, heavy, elegant curving leaves of a pleasing green color, often 15 ft. or more in length. It is a rapid grower on rich, heavier moist soils, but relatively slow on poorer, high sandy lands. Makes a splendid lawn specimen or is fine for avenue planting, especially where hardiness is a valuable feature as in middle and North Florida and the upper Gulf coast where the more tropical sorts are too tender. 2-year plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-year, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 5-year, 75c. Fine plants established in tubs, $3.00 and $5.00.

P. farinifera. * **D.** India. An elegant dwarf species admirable for house culture. The growth is compact and leaves of a more grey-green color and softer texture than many of the species. Seeds are covered with a sweet, mealy pulp. Nice plants, 50c.

P. ouseleyana. (humilis). * * **D.** North India. A dwarf palm with short, tufted stems, and leaves somewhat glaucous-green. 35c and 50c.

P. pumila. * * **D.** A quick growing palm, attaining 20 ft. or more, with slender trunk 6 inches in diameter. Leaves drooping, 10 to 15 ft. long, and of a glossy black-green color. Young plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Beginning character, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c, $5.00 per doz. Specimens, $1.00 and $1.50.

P. reclinata. * * **D.** Africa. A splendid palm for the house or for open-air planting in South Florida and other warm regions. Leaves are arched and very dark green; tree grows quickly, having a trunk 5 to 8 inches in diameter, but unless the suckers are removed the plant makes an immense plumy clump, trunk or trunks not being visible. It is especially fine when allowed to grow at will. Can be used for street planting by cutting off the small suckers for a few years, when they cease to sprout out. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per dozen. Nice plants out of four-inch pots, 25c each, $2.50 per doz. Fine decorative stock at 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Fine strong plants from tubs, about four feet high above tubs, $5.00. From open ground, heavy clumps, four feet high, at $3.50 each. 5 to 6 feet high at $5.00.

P. rupicola. * * **D.** India. This is the most beautiful of the Phoenix group grown in Florida, forming dense clumps of gracefully curving leaves, 20 to 30 ft. high. The leaves, softer in texture than most of the larger growing Phoenix, are about ten feet long, smooth, and of a bright green color. Because of its beauty and more bushy habit it is especially fine for pot culture in home or conservatory. Nice stock from 3-inch pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Strong specimens, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

P. rupicola x reclinata. * * **D.** A choice hybrid originating here on our grounds. Plants characterize very early and are very stocky and nice. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. With character, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches high, 50c; larger, 75c.

P. sylvestris. * **Wild Date.** India. One of the hardiest of the genus, probably about like P. canariensis in this respect. It is tall and fast growing, attaining 40 to 50 ft. or more, with a straight, substantial trunk 12 to 14 inches in diameter, which remains clothed with the persistent petiole-bases of the leaves. The crown is large and compact with smooth, grayish-green leaves 10 to 15 ft. long. The fruit, which hangs in immense clusters, is a conspicuous orange yellow color. Young stock, 25c, $2.50 per dozen. Larger at 50c.

P. tenuis. * A hardy species somewhat like canariensis, but with glaucous foliage. Strong plants, 50c.

P. zeylanica. * * **Ceylon Date.** A slow growing but very hardy species, with a massive trunk with handsome leaves of bluish-green color. One of the handsomest and most striking of the genus. Plants beginning character, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Larger 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PRITCHARDIA pacifica. * * * Fiji Islands. An interesting and majestic fan palm attaining 40 ft. with a straight, smooth trunk, 10 inches thick. The great broad plaited leaves, 3 to 4 ft. across, make an imposing crown. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per dozen. Larger at 75c and $1.50.

PTYCHOSPERMA elegans. * * * **D. Seaforthia.** Australia. An elegant, graceful subject especially adapted to decorative purposes, which in garden culture attains a height of 60 ft. The smooth, slender trunk is crowned by numerous dark green pinnate leaves up to ten feet long. This is one of the best palms for the South, generally indoors, where it stands chilly rooms admirably. They want abundant water but must have **thorough drainage.** Nice stock, about 12 inches high, 15c, $1.50 per doz. 15 to 18 in. high with some character, 25c; 18 to 24 in. 50c; 2 to 2½ ft., 75c; about 3 ft., $1.00; about 4 ft., $1.50; about 5 ft., $2.00; about 6 ft., $3.00.

P. macarthurii. * * * **D.** A dwarf species with slender ringed trunk and suckering freely at the base, making attractive, bushy specimens. Nice plants at 50c.

Phoenix Reclinata.

SABAL blackburniana. * **Giant Palmetto** of West Indies. A very choice and hardy species with erect cylindrical trunk a foot in diameter and ultimately attaining 25 feet or more, and 20 to 30 enormous fan leaves. Strong plants, 50c.

S. mauritiaeforme (glaucescens). * * **Savana Palm.** Venezuela. A giant Palmetto with trunk 12 to 15 inches thick and 60 to 80 feet tall, and enormous leaves, blue-gray in color. This is a fast growing palm adapted to greenhouse culture or for planting outdoors in peninsular Florida. Splendid characterized plants 75c each. Larger specimens at $1.00 and $1.50.

S. palmetto. * **Cabbage Palmetto.** Southeastern U. S. A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 ft. high, with large head of fan leaves. **Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic Coast,** generally where more tender palms cannot be used. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; beginning character, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; from 5-in. pots, with some character, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; from 6-in. pots, 75c each. Larger, $1.00.

STEVENSONIA grandifolia (Phoenicophorium). * * * **D.** Seychelles. A splendid subject, especially adapted to conservatories where a relatively high temperature is maintained. In nature, this palm attains 40 ft., and has a very spiny stem when young. $2.00.

THRINAX floridana. * * * **D.** A lovely decorative subject of which we have nice characterized small plants at 50c each.

T. species unknown. * * * **D.** A new dwarf species, leaves exceptionally deeply cleft and dark green. Splendid for table decorative work. Nice plants 15c and 25c.

T. wendlandiana (T. parviflora). * * * **D. Thatch Palm.** Jamaica. This species reaches 10 to 12 ft., and has very deeply cleft leaves, 1 to 2 ft. long, resembling T. barbadensis a great deal, except that it is larger and with broader leaf segments. Nice decorative small plants at 25c and 50c.

TRACHYCARPUS excelsa (Chamaerops). * **Chusan Palm.** China. A dwarf palm reaching about 20 ft., with fan leaves finely divided into many segments. A slow grower but extremely hardy, enduring sharp freezing and living in middle Georgia with slight protection. Strong plants with character, 35c, $3.50 per dozen. Large plants at 75c.

The Stately Cocos Plumosa in Bradentown.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. * **California Fan Palm.** California and Arizona. A fast growing fan palm which is splendidly adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast generally. The massive trunk is crowned by a compact head of tough "fans," which are copiously furnished with white threads which have given it another common name of "Thread Palm." The petioles of the leaves are armed with stout curved barbs. We have a splendid stock in field grown plants, strong, thrifty palms in magnificent condition, which we are selling balled with earth around roots;—this stock should be planted just as received, without removing balling material. The largest size we list in this stock will weigh around 65 to 75 pounds. Prices: 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; 3 to 4 ft., $2.25; 4 to 5 ft., $3.50; 5 to 6 ft., $4.50. Large, fine specimens in tubs, $10.00. Small plants in pots, 20c, $2.00 a dozen.

LARGE SPECIMEN PALMS. A few rare plants priced on application. For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see Pandanus and Dracaena.

COLLECTION A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, 50c.

Collection No. 1.—Ten palms, all different, nice plants, $1.00.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten Palms, in larger sizes than above, $2.00.

COLLECTION No. 3.—Five Palms in nice decorative sizes, for $2.50.

Customers in Gulf States.—When ordering collections of palms, please state whether for out-door planting or for pot culture.

RARE SPECIES OF PALMS.—We have a few each of a number of rare varieties of Palms on which we will be glad to quote to any interested parties.

Shade Trees

PLANT TREES FIRST—On the home grounds Ornamental Shade Trees form a very valuable asset to the comfort and beauty of the surroundings. How many flat, bleak places could be improved by the planting of a few choice, selected specimens. Fortunately most of our sub-tropical species are good growers and there is no excuse for any one not having a reasonable amount of shade at all times of the year.

Then too, the tree serves as a background for the home, giving it a proper setting and the grounds some perspective. Sometimes there may be unsightly views or some outbuildings that should be screened and trees for this, and many other purposes, are most valuable materials. In short, they are the first consideration in any planting.

There is nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of any town or city as well planted streets. The Wonder-Cities of Europe have spent many millions of dollars annually in the planting and maintenance of their street trees, contributed in order that the people, resident and tourist alike, might derive what benefits of nature they could under urban conditions. These benefits are practical as well as aesthetic, and our towns and cities would do well to emulate them.

Our extended experience covering a period of over a third of a century in this line of Nursery work justifies our offer to advise Civic Clubs, Boards of Trade, County Commissioners, Promoters of Sub-divisions. and others interested in street planting and improvement, and we invite correspondence and, where possible, a trip of inspection to our Nurseries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our stock of trees falls into two classes, pot grown and from open ground. The former may be transplanted at any time, as their roots are but little disturbed and injured. The latter class should be set preferably during the winter months when dormant.

Species marked T are suitable only for extreme South Florida and the tropics, or for growth in large conservatories. Those marked H are more hardy and can generally be planted throughout Florida and the lower South. Those marked *ST* are an intermediate—that is, while not adapted to Florida planting generally, they can be used throughout South Florida, resisting considerable frost, and even when frozen back somewhat, come right out again. This last class should receive some protection during the coldest weather the first two years.

When in doubt, be sure to communicate with us. A few are used as decorative pot-plants when small, as Ficus, Grevillea, Jacaranda and others. In addition to those regularly described we have noted certain tree-like shrubs that may be grown as street or shade trees and also some fruit trees adapted to the same classes of planting.

ACACIA farnesiana. See Dept. VI.

ACER rubrum. Scarlet or **Swamp Maple. H.** Native. Large tree, with beautiful deciduous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn. A valuable subject for street and park planting because of its excellent upright habit, earliness of the scarlet flowers which appear in mid-winter in Florida, followed by bright red fruit in later spring; 2 to 3 ft., 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz; 5 to 8 ft. 75c, $7.50 per doz. This subject grows well on high land as well as in swamps.

ADENANTHERA pavonina. Red Sandalwood Tree. T. Trop. Asia. This tropical evergreen tree has beautiful pinnate foliage and white and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. A splendid shade tree, producing the "Circassian Beans" used for necklaces, etc. Strong, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

ALBIZZIA lebbek. Woman's Tongue Tree. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, handsome pinnate-leaved shade tree, with greenish-yellow flowers, of quick growth which does well here. Resembles the Royal Poinciana somewhat but leaves not so finely cut. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

A. procera. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, quick-growing tree, beautiful, resembling somewhat the preceding. 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

Silk Oak Tree in Our Grounds. (Grevillea.)

AMERIMNON sissoo. T. India. A leguminous tree reaching 80 ft., with pinnate leaves and white flowers in short panicles. Makes an excellent shade tree and furnishes a valuable lumber. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

ANDIRA Jamaicensis. T. Cabbage Tree of Jamaica. A valuable shade and lumber tree, of good size, growing 40 to 60 ft. high. Beautiful evergreen compound leaves and terminal panicles of reddish-violet flowers. 75c, $7.50 per dozen.

BAUHINIA. Several species of this valuable flowering genus make excellent small trees. Refer to Dept. V for descriptions.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. H Paper Mulberry. China and Japan. A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 ft. high, with downy branches and large rough leaves resembling Mulberry. The bark is stringy and used in paper manufacture. A rapid grower, making a low spreading head, standing heat and dust well. Quite hardy as far North as New York. Strong stock at 25c to $1.00. Write for prices in quantity.

CAESALPINIA coriaria. T. Divi-Divi. Cent. America. A medium-sized, spreading tree with fine, feathery leaves, producing greenish-white, sweet-scented flowers. Produces a very quick-acting tanning material. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

C. sappan. T. East Indies. A small, spiny tree with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. Furnishes sappan wood and dye. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CALOPHYLLUM calaba. T. Calaba Tree. West Indies. A tree growing to 50 ft., with dark, glossy green, leathery leaves, and bearing elegant white blooms. 75c.

CANANGIUM odoratum. (Cananga) **T. Ylang Ylang.** So. East Asia. A handsome tree bearing a profusion of greenish-yellow, very fragrant flowers, yielding a fragrant volatile oil known to commerce as "ilangilang oil." $1.50.

CASIMIROA. See Dept. XI.

CASSIA fistula. T. Pudding Pipe Tree. India. A good-sized tree with large, pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in long racemes. Seed pods cylindrical, black and 1 to 2 ft. long. 35c.

C. grandis. Pink Shower. T. Tropical America. Tree with very attractive pinnate foliage and rose-colored flowers in drooping racemes from the axils of the leaves. 35c.

C. siamea. (**C. florida.**) **T.** Philippines An ornamental shade tree with pinnate leaves and showy flowers in terminal clusters. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

CASTANOSPERMUM australe. T. Moreton Bay Chestnut. Australia. A good-sized tree of rapid growth

with handsome large pinnate leaves. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. 75c.

CEDRELA odorata. T. West Indian Cedar. West Indies. A splendid quick-growing shade tree, attaining 100 ft. with large, light green, pinnate leaves. Produces a brown, fragrant wood used in the manufacture of the ordinary commercial cigar box and is much prized in the West Indies for cabinet work. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM. See Dept. XI.

CINNAMOMUM camphora. H. Camphor Tree. China, Japan. A stout tree, hardy throughout Florida, of good size and with wide spreading branches, making a handsome dense top. Thrives on even poor upland soils of the state and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of Camphor Gum. For this purpose set 6 to 8 ft. apart in rows 12 to 15 ft. apart. The twigs are sheared twice a year, or more for distillation, usually commencing in the fourth year. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. Set 15 to 18 inches apart. Fine pot-grown stock. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz., larger at 50c, $5.00 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground as follows: Two to 3 ft., 30c, $3.00 per doz.; extra heavy bushy plants, about 3 ft. high 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. stocky and bushy, 75c, $7.50 per doz.

C. cassia. ST. Chinese Cinnamon or **Cassia Bark Tree.** China. A handsome tree resembling camphor but with narrower leaves. Makes a magnificent shelter tree with wide branching limbs from the ground up. Of dense habit and quick growth. Furnishes a substitute for Cinnamon bark, and also cassia buds, cassia oil, etc. Very valuable for Florida from a landscape standpoint and also as a large hedge or windbreak subject. Fine pot-grown stock in 3-in. pots, light, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 3 in. pots, heavy, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-in pots, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 6-in. pots, 75c, $7.50 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, 60c, $6.00 per dozen; 4 to 5 ft., bushy, 80c, $8.00 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., heavy, $1.00, $10.00 per doz.

CLUSIA rosea. T. Balsam Tree or **Cupey.** West Indies. A handsome small tree with broad, thick, glossy-green foliage, somewhat suggesting Rubber Tree, and bright rosy-pink blossoms. Does well on light sandy soil, and in nature is parasitic on other trees until established. A valuable ornamental subject for South Florida. Nice plants, 50c each, $5.00 per doz.

COCCOLOBIS species. Ravine Plum. T. Cent. America. A handsome, dense little tree, evergreen, with light green foliage of rather small, roundish leaves. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. uvifera. See Dept. XI.

CRYPTOCARYA woodii. T. A small tree with slender branches. Leaves broadly elliptical, 1 to 2 inches long. New. $1.00.

DELONIX regia. T. Royal Poinciana. Madagascar. An extremely rapid-growing tree, one of the fastest we know, with wide spreading, umbrella shaped top. Foliage fine, pinnate, large, dense in summer but becoming thin during the colder months. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across and bright scarlet, making the tree one of the most striking and gorgeous in the tropics. Blossoms spring and early summer. 2-year stock, 25c, $2.50 per dozen. Fine, large stock, 6 to 8 ft. high, out of large pots, at $1.00 each, $10.00 per doz.

DILLENIA indica. T. Trop. Asia. Shapely tree with stout trunk and large rough leaves, giving dense shade. Flowers large and showy, fully 9 inches across, with numerous stamens forming a large yellow cluster in center. A very showy subject, related to Magnolia. The large acid fruits are used in jelly making. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

DIMOCARPUS. See Dept. XI.

DIOSPYROS montana. T. A large tree from India; leaves oval, or oblong, of a yellowish-green color. The fruit is round and shining, about an inch in thickness. The wood is dark and very hard. 50c.

ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum. T. West Indies. Tall, smooth tree with handsome, feathery foliage and curious seed pods or "beans" twisted in a complete circle. 35c, $3.50 doz.

ERYTHRINA species. T. Coral Trees. We have several species unnamed of these remarkable flowering trees, all of which are beautiful when in blossom in early spring. 35c.

EUCALYPTUS. ST. Gum Trees. Australia. A valuable genus of forest trees now in the public eye, being exploited for timber-growing in California. Some species do fairly well in **South** Florida, especially on rolling or hilly, well-drained land as free from frost as may be found. Some specimens are growing well on flat woods soil. For forests set 6 to 12 ft. each way. We offer some of the very best species adapted to Florida conditions, all plants of which are pot-grown, and may be set out when weather conditions suit, especially in summer.

E. citriodora. Lemon Gum. A species with very highly scented foliage. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. resinifera. The **Red** or **Forest Mahogany.** This is particularly hardy, having stood a temperature of 20 degrees without injury, and is one of the best for South Florida. Young stock 15c, $1.50 per doz.; stronger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." This seems of unusual merit here, especially as a shade tree, as its spreading habit and broader leaves cast more shade than most species. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." This is found in more places than any other Eucalypt in Florida, and the largest Eucalypt in the state is growing near Oneco. It is unusually hardy. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. rudis. The **Flooded Gum.** This may be planted on low, wet lands, subject to inundation, and promises to be fairly hardy. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. tereticornis. The **Gray Gum.** One tree of this species has made the most rapid diameter growth of any Eucalypt measured in Florida by the experts of the Forestry Bureau, and is a very valuable sort to plant in South Florida. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

EUGENIA floribunda. T. Guava-Berry. East Indies. Small or medium sized tree with smooth, lance shaped leaves and white flowers. 50c.

FICUS altissima. T. India. A very large, tall, vigorous tree with roundish, thick, leathery leaves of large size, beautifully veined. Altogether a splendid subject, and as a street tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics, surpasses the common Rubber F. elastica. Splendid plants at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

F. aurea. T. Wild Rubber. Native. A handsome shade tree for tropical regions, erect and with large, dense top. Leaves are very dark green, smooth, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; larger 35c, $3.50 per dozen, and 50c.

The Picturesque Eucalyptus.

F. australis. T. Australia. An erect growing tree with medium sized, oval leaves, glossy, thick and leathery, russet underneath. A fine, dense growing subject, especially suitable for street planting. Fine, strong-layered plants at 50c and 75c.

F. benjamini. T. Australia. A beautiful species, much used as a street tree in Brisbane, with small leaves, and a drooping habit. Strong stock, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; extra large plants at $1.00, $10.00 per doz.

F. brevifolia. T. Florida. A strong growing, native tree, evergreen, and reaching 30 ft. in height. The rather small leaves are thin and only slightly leathery, broad at the base and acute at the tip. A symmetrical but rather open-headed tree, bearing bright red fruits, valuable as a shade tree for South Florida. 3 in. pots, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 4-in. pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

F. elastica. T. India Rubber Tree. This is the common rubber grown so much in the North as a decorative house subject. The tree grows to immense proportions, reaching a height of 100 ft. in the tropics, and of wide, spreading habit. The leaves grow to 12 inches in length, are very dark, glossy green, leathery in texture. As a decorative subject it is of very easy culture, and in view of its handsome appearance should be much used in interior decorative work. Strong plants about 18 in. high, 40c; about 2 ft., 60c; about 3 ft., 75c; about 4 ft., $1.00. Extra heavy fine plants, $1.50.

F. elastica variegata. T. This is a very fine form of the Rubber Plant with creamy white margins, and of generally brighter green color. Fine, strong plants, 75c to $1.50.

F. infectoria. T. Trop. Asia. A fine shade tree, growing to 60 feet high, with long leaves, narrower than most of the genus, and branches of a "weeping" tendency. Fine-layered plants at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

F. macrophylla. T. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Australia. One of the finest of Australian street trees, claimed to be hardier than most of the genus. Leaves are large, resembling F. elastica, only more tapering. The general growth is upright. Strong plants at 50c and $1.00.

GLEDITSCHIA ferox. H. China. A good-sized tree, growing to 50 ft. high, related to Honey Locust, protected by very stout, queer-branched thorns. Foliage is divided and the seed pods are about 10 inches long. 35c.

GLIRICIDIA maculata. T. Madre. Trop. America. A small, quick-growing, elegant tree with long, arching branches which, in the spring, are masses of lovely pink flowers almost their entire length. Heavy, 50c.

GORDONIA lasianthus. H. Loblolly Bay. Native. Handsome, tall growing evergreen tree up to 60 ft., with broad, elegant, glossy green leaves and lovely large, snow-white blossoms, 3 inches across, produced all summer. Blooms when small. Hardy as far North as Virginia, at least. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 8 ft., $1.00.

GREVILLEA robusta. ST. Australian Silk Oak. A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a good size, makes a spreading, fine top. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appearance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is evergreen, very drouth-resistant, and altogether well adapted to growing as street or lawn tree in South Florida and California, being as hardy as the Orange tree. In the spring the tree is a mass of orange-yellow flowers in large trusses. Strong plants out of 4-in. pots, 2 to 2½ ft. high, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; large plants, 4 to 5 ft. high at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

HEMATOXYLON campechianum. T. Logwood Tree. Cent. America. A small but beautiful leguminous tree, with pinnate leaves and small, yellow flowers. The brownish-red heart wood furnishes a dye, valuable in manufacturing. The trees are cut at about ten years of age. Fine, strong plants 50c each, $5.00 per doz.

HOLOPTELEA integrifolia. T. Indian Elm. A large tree up to 60 ft. in height, with elm-like foliage and handsome drooping branches. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

HURA crepitans. T. Sand Box Tree. Trop. America. A large handsome tree, up to 100 ft. high, of a spreading habit, made particularly attractive by the large, evergreen, poplar-like foliage. Does well in South Florida, being adapted to light, sandy loams. The flowers are reddish, followed by curious, ribbed seed-capsules, 3 inches across, which, when ripe, split with a sharp report, scattering the seeds. Strong plants 25c. Extra heavy, 35c and 50c.

HYMENAEA courbaril. T. Algaroba Tree. Trop. America. A vigorous tree, growing to 60 ft. high, with yellow flowers striped purplish. Tree yields a fragrant, amber-like resin called "Courbaril." 50c.

ILEX cassine. H. Dahoon Holly. Native. An attractive small tree up to 30 ft., with handsome broad, evergreen, glossy leaves. In fall and winter the tree is covered with bright, shining red berries. Dioecious. 25c and 35c.

I. opaca. H. Southern Holly. Native. This is the well-known prickly-leaved holly used so much in Christmas decorations. It makes a larger tree than the preceding species, with spreading, short branches forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Berries scarlet. Dioecious. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 7 ft., $1.00.

INGA laurina. T. Guama. Trop. America. A small tree, 30 to 50 ft. high, much used in the West Indies as a shade tree for coffee and cacao. Foliage compound. Strong plants, 50c.

JACARANDA mimosaefolia. ST. Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest trees for South Florida planting. The foliage is very finely cut, almost fern-like symmetrical and elegant. The large panicles, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers of lavender-blue, come in great numbers in May, and for weeks the tree is a cloud of blue. It stands pruning nicely. Fine, strong plants 35c. Extra heavy 50c.

LAGERSTROEMIA. See Depts. V and VI.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum. H. Japanese Privet. A splendid small to medium sized evergreen tree, foliage dark and somewhat resembling Lilac. Tree of dense and symmetrical growth. White flowers of small size in loose panicles, fragrant. Fine grafted stock, 4 to 5 ft., 75c, $7.50 per doz.: 5 to 7 ft., $1.00, $10.00 per doz.

A Handsome Rubber Tree (Ficus) in South Florida.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. H. Sweet Gum. "A beautiful pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit with maple-like lustrous leaves assuming a deep crimson color in autumn." Deciduous; hardy as far North as Massachusetts. Naturally grows in a swamp, but thrives on high land as well. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 5 ft., 35c; 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

LONCHOCARPUS species. T. Cuba. An evergreen tree with large, compound leaves. Fine plants 6 to 7 ft. high, 75c, $7.50 per doz.

LUCUMA species. T. Cuba. A broad-leaved, evergreen tree of attractive appearance. 3 to 5 ft. high, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. H. Magnolia. Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 ft. high, of pyramidal habit—the most magnificent of our broad-leaved Southern evergreens. The immense leaves are rich, glossy green above and brownish-pubescent beneath. The lemon-scented flowers are waxen-white and six inches across. Fine stock from open ground only, 12 to 18 in., 35c, $3.50 per dozen; 18 to 24 in., 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 75c, $7.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., $1.00; 4 to 5 ft., $1.25; 5 to 7 ft., $1.75; 7 to 9 ft., $2.25.

MANGO. See Dept. XI.

MELALEUCA leucadendron, ST. Cajuput or **Punk Tree.** Australia. A large tree with thick, spongy, pale buff-colored bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong, tapering leaves, and spikes of creamy-white flowers. This tree is especially valuable for South Florida planting, withstanding salt water, wind, drouth and some frost. Nice plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

MYRICA cerifera. H. Wax Myrtle. Native. One of our most attractive subjects for lawn planting. A slender tree, sometimes reaching thirty feet, with attractive foliage and producing slate-colored berries, furnishing marketable wax. A nice subject for an ornamental hedge. Strong plants, 15c to 50c.

NERIUM. (Oleander). See Dept. VI.

ORMOSIA dasycarpa. T. Necklace Tree. West Indies. A large tree with compound leaves and large blue flowers in June. Seeds are bright scarlet with large angular black patches. Very choice, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Large at 50c.

OROXYLUM indicum. T. S. Asia. Ornamental tree about 40 ft. high, with large, compound leaves, and racemes of large white flowers striped purple. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

PARKIA timoriana. T. Cupang. Philippines. A very large tree, up to 115 ft. with vase-shaped wide-spreading crown, fern-like leaves, and small white and yellow flowers in dense panicles. The large pods are fed to cattle. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. H. Jerusalem Thorn. Trop. America. Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high, branches somewhat pendulous bearing feathery foliage of long, narrow, pinnate leaves, deciduous. In late spring it is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red. It is a good hedge subject, is relatively hardy and thrives in the driest places. 50c.

PARMENTIERA cerifera. T. Candle Tree. Panama. A small tree with light green leaves and bearing remarkable candle-like yellow fruits in great profusion. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PELTOPHORUM ferrugineum. T. Australia. A large tree attaining 100 ft. with young branches velvety brown, and large pinnate leaves of rich, lustrous green. The yellow flowers in large terminal panicles, are very attractive and form a very pleasing contrast. Large plants, $1.00.

PERSEA americana. See Dept. XI.

P. carolinensis. H. Red Bay or **Sweet Bay.** Native. A handsome tree reaching 40 ft. in height, with smooth branches and broad, evergreen leaves, deep green above, bluish beneath. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. Pot-grown plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Field-grown, 35c and 50c.

PITHECOLOBIUM dulce. T. Mexico. A stately tree over 40 ft. high, with very attractive rather light green foliage. The excellent form and habit of the tree make it one of the most desirable ornamental trees for extreme South Florida planting. Stands considerable cold but not much hard freezing. Bears twisted pods containing sweet orange-colored pulp, edible and wholesome. Nice plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

PLATANUS occidentalis. H. Plane Tree or **Sycamore.** Native. An immense tree of quick growth with a broad head, very light colored bark on limbs and branches, large, almost star-shaped, deciduous leaves, and doing well generally in the South. 3 to 4 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz., 10 to 15 ft., $1.50.

PLUMERIA. T. Frangipani. Trop. America. Small trees, the blossoms of which are showy and among the most fragrant of tropical flowers. These are waxy, funnel-shaped, in several colors, choice specimen trees having borne clusters 9 in. across of more than 20 flowers each and each blossom 3½ in. across. For pot or tub culture in the North, keep rather dry during the winter.

P. acuminata. Flowers white with yellow center, blossoms throughout the year. 50c.

P. alba. Flowers pure white. 50c.

P. buff and salmon. 50c.

PROSOPIS juliflora. T. Mesquite. West Indies. A tender tree with finely divided leaves. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

PRUNUS sclerocarpa. T. Indian Laurel. India. A dense-growing tree with small, very dark green, pointed leaves differing from anything commonly grown in Florida. A very promising subject. Strong plants, $1.00 and $1.50.

PTERYGOTA alata. (Sterculia). T. India. A large handsome tree with large, pointed, heart-shaped leaves of striking beauty. Of rapid growth, it quickly reaches maturity, and makes a handsome shade tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics. Evergreen Specimens, $1.00 and $1.50.

Palms as Street Trees. The Royal Palm In Lower Florida.

PUTRANJIVA roxburghii. T. Indian Amulet Plant. A small to medium-sized tree, with slender branches and broad leaves 2 or 3 inches long. Flowers small and yellow. Strong plants 75c.

QUERCUS nigra. H. Water Oak. Native. A very handsome, well-formed, nearly evergreen tree attaining 80 ft. and in cultivation forming a round, somewhat spreading top. Foliage rather small, oval, and dark green. Quick growing and vigorous, it is admirable either for street planting or for lawns. Fine field-grown stock, 3 to 4 ft., 30c, $3.00 per doz; 4 to 6 ft., 40c, $4.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz. Large trees priced on application.

SAPINDUS mukrossi. H. Soapberry Tree. An attractive tree with bright green compound leaves and with seeds coated with a fatty substance used as a soap. Said to be the most valuable species for Florida planting. Deciduous. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

SARACA indica. T. India. A small spreading tree with compound leaves and large clusters of sweet-scented flowers which change from yellow to orange and red. Prefers a partly shaded situation. 75c.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. ST. Brazilian Pepper Tree. A very handsome tree, worthy of extensive planting over South Florida, both on streets and lawns. The leaves are compound, composed of seven broad leaflets. The tree flowers in late summer, and bears quantities of bright scarlet berries in winter and spring. Nice, strong stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz., $18.00 per 100.

STENOCARPUS sinuatus. T. Fire Tree. Australia. A large tree, growing to 60 ft. or more in height, bearing umbels of bright red, tubular flowers in June. The wood is of value for cabinet-work. Small plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STERCULIA acerifolia. T. Australia. Large timber tree, suitable for shade, with very large leaves and rich red flowers in small panicles. Nice, strong stock, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; heavier, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

S. diversifolia. T. Bottle Tree. Australia. A tree 40 to 60 ft. high, smooth, with long-stalked, lobed leaves and yellowish-white flowers in axillary panicles. Both this and the preceding species are growing vigorously in high pine land in Florida. 50c.

S. foetida. T. Trop. Africa. A tall, handsome tree with attractive foliage and large dull-red flowers. Young stock 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

STEREOSPERMUM suaveolens. T. An erect, tall-growing tree, related to Bignonia, with immense, spreading compound leaves and tubular, dull crimson, very fragrant flowers. 50c.

STILLINGIA sebifera. H. Tallow Tree. A very fine shade tree for Florida planting, which has been neglected. The top is a dense mass of poplar-shaped leaves which turn brilliant colors in autumn before dropping. Well worth planting as a shade tree, especially in sections too cold for strictly tropical subjects. The seeds are abundantly produced, and yield a "tallow," and are said to be rich and healthful for poultry. The hard wood is used by the Chinese for engraving. Nice pot plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STRYPHNODENDRON guianense. T. South America. A leguminous tree of small size, with pendulous branches, sometimes of a twining habit. 75c.

SWIETENIA mahogani. T. Mahogany Tree. West Indies and Cent. America. A tall, handsome tree, growing to 70 ft. high, with compound leaves and small reddish-yellow flowers in panicles in May. Valuable for its fine wood. Found on the lower Florida Keys. 35c, $3.50 per doz. Stronger, 50c, $5.00 per dozen.

TERMINALIA catappa. See Dept. XI.

THESPESIA populnea T. Tulip Tree of Ceylon. Trop. Asia, etc. A small much-branched spreading tree up to 40 ft. in height, with roundish-pointed poplar-like leaves with flowers at first yellow but changing to purple before fading in the evening. Useful for street or lawn planting. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TRICHILIA spondioides. T. White Butterwood. Trop. America. A small tree with compound leaves and greenish-yellow flowers in panicles. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

TRIPLARIS americana. T. So. American. Small, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; large, 7 to 9 ft., $1.00.

TRISTANIA australis. T. Australia. A tall tree with yellow flowers coming in summer. 50c.

SHADE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ANY GARDEN. CAMPHOR TREE AT ONECO.

Coniferous Evergreens

THE Conifers as a class are better adapted to Northern than Southern planting, but to secure variety of foliage they are often used successfully in sub-tropical landscapes. They are not suited to street planting as a general rule, though under certain limited conditions they can be so used. The larger growing kinds should be planted where they can be seen at some little distance and not be crowded in order to show them to the best advantage in their entire form and outline, whereas the smaller kinds, like the Thuyas, can be used to advantage to accentuate mass plantings and in formal gardens.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All are pot-grown except some Thuyas in open ground as noted and all may be set out at any time of the year.

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except Araucaria excelsa and Casuarina equisetifolia. This may be grown out doors in South Florida, in protected places, south of Orlando and Tampa. Our conifers are carefully grown, having plenty of space allowed for proper development, and are healthy and vigorous. Write for special rates for stock in quantity.

ARAUCARIA bidwellii. Bunya-Bunya Pine of Australia. A grand tree of symmetrical growth with branches from the ground up. Reaches enormous size and does well in South Florida, standing severe frost. Young plants, 8 to 12 in., $1.00; larger at $1.50 to $2.50.

A. excelsa. The **"Norfolk Island Pine."** A grand decorative subject both for pots when small, and open air in the Tropics. Will stand but little frost. Price on application.

CALLITRIS verrucosa. (C. robusta.) The **Cypress-Pine** of Australia. A splendid tree for poor sandy ridges in Florida, growing thriftily where the spruce pine is native. Resembles a "cedar" with fine foliage, and low dense growth, tapering up in true cone shape. Nice young stock, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra strong at 75c, $7.50 per doz.

CASUARINA equisetifolia. The **"Australian Pine,"** or **Beef Wood.** Used very extensively in extreme South Florida as a street tree, and for wind-breaks. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CEDRUS deodara. The **Deodar** or **Great Cedar** of the Himalayas. Foliage somewhat like a pine, blue-green. Prefers a clay subsoil and perfect drainage. 2 yr. old, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CUPRESSUS sempervirens. Italian Cypress. Europe and Asia. Tall, slender, tapering conifer, branches lying close to the stem. Very useful in landscape work. Grows to 75 ft. high. Fine stock from 50c to $1.50.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Common **Cypress** of Western Asia and Southern Europe. The type is **very slender,** but the form pyramidalis is more cone shaped, broad at the ground and tapering up more or less slenderly. We have a splendid stock of these trees, which are a success over the entire South. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

JUNIPERUS barbadensis. Our native **"Red Cedar,"** now extensively cut out for pencil timber. A splendid dense tree, very useful for planting in varied places, but especially so near salt water. Small plants, 15c.

PINUS halepensis. Aleppo or **Jerusalem Pine.** The common pine of Palestine. Grows rapidly and spreading, attaining 40 ft. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

P. massoniana. Japan Pine. This reaches a height of 50 feet and furnishes excellent lumber of a deep red color. 1 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TAXODIUM imbricarium. One of the two native **Southern Cypresses.** A great timber tree; it is also a beautiful ornamental tree when well grown. Strong trees, 35c, 50c and 75c.

THUYA (or **Biota**). This well known genus contains some choice species for Florida and the South. They grow on any fairly well drained land, and are all especially suitable for forming hedges.

T. orientalis. Chinese Arborvitae. A slender tree, with flat foliage, rather open in its natural state, but very suitable for hedges, as by shearing it gets to be very dense. Strong stock, transplanted in open ground, as follows: 2 to 3 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

T. orientalis compacta. Conical in form, exceedingly dense and regular. A fine dwarf species, suitable for cemetery, park and general planting in many ways. Open ground stock, 18 to 24 in. high, 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., $1.00.

T. "Rosedale Hybrid." A very unique and handsome dwarf species, with dark green, sometimes glaucous, sometimes bronze, foliage, of dense habit and conical shape. Pot-grown, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c, $2.50 per doz., $18.00 per 100; 10 to 12 inches high, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; extra strong, heavy plants at 50c and 75c.

Thuya Rosedale.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens have a place in every Landscape Planting. Their style and distinctive appearance makes them suitable for use where nothing else could be used and proper effects obtained.

Dade City, Fla., Jan. 19, 1917—Trees received in good condition and planted. Thanks for your liberality.—G. W. Walker.

Bamboos and Grasses

WITH the single exception of the Palm, there is no subject nearly as distinctively tropical in effect as the Bamboo. Entirely different from any other class of plants, it is unique in its habit of growth and placed in proper relation to the surrounding plants and landscapes it can suggest the fascination of the tropics as can no other subject. The more hardy sorts are very effective in masses even as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely, and where liberal plantings create a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. For the florists the Bamboos proper are especially useful in many ways—decoration, design work, etc.

But it is in the South that the Bamboo reaches perfection, yet with every desirable feature to commend it to Florida planters and horticulturists it has unfortunately been much neglected. Not only is it of value for its scenic effect but is exceedingly useful for hedge and windbreak purposes as well, and the photograph shown in this department of such a hedge at the Royal Palm Nurseries gives an idea of the effectiveness of this subject. Objection is raised to the Bamboo on the score of the foraging powers of its root system which cuts off the growth of other nearby trees and plants, but this can be overcome with a shallow ditch.

Bamboos for ornament, like large coniferous trees, are seen to best advantage when at some distance where they have sufficient space to appear in proper perspective to the surrounding planting. They do well on a wide range of soils and, as a gross feeder, on lighter, sandier soils respond readily to applications of organic manures and fertilizers.

"There is something so majestic and awe-inspiring in those great sweeping plumes of foliage, swinging so gracefully to every breath of the fickle breeze. With the princely Palm it shares in friendly rivalry the suzerainty of the southern garden. Strong, yet graceful, single, yet how prolific in its multiplicity of canes, silent, yet speaking with countless tongues of the beauty and appeal of our Southern Paradise."

SPECIAL NOTICE—Grasses may be set out and bamboos any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring in this climate. For Northern and Western locations, we should recommend the spring.

Explanation of symbols.—* Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio or farther. ** Hardy all along the Gulf Coast, standing a temperature as low as 12 or 15 degrees without serious if any injury. *** Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ARUNDO donax variegata. * **Gardener's Garter.** A beautiful bamboo reed attaining a height of twelve feet, beautifully variegated with white, especially during its early growth. Makes large clumps and is useful for bedding. Has immense flower plumes. Especially hardy and may be planted all over the middle states as well as the South. Heavy roots, 25c, $2.00 per doz., $12.00 per 100.

ARUNDINARIA metake. * (Bambusa metake). A very broad-leaved, hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 ft. in height, very suitable for tubs as a house plant. It forms naturally large masses but may be confined to clumps effectively. Single canes, rooted, 10c., 85c per doz. Large clumps, 25c and 50c.

A. pumila. ** A very dainty, ornamental dwarf bamboo, with stems 15 inches high and finely pointed leaves 5 inches long. It is quite hardy and is a very effective ornament for borders, rocky nooks, etc. Nice plants in pots, 50c.

BAMBUSA alphonse karri. ** A large grower much like B. argentea striata but with yellow variegated stems. Clumps 35c to $2.00.

B. argentea. ** A fine Japanese species reaching a possible height of 35 or 40 feet. It makes great thick clumps, and the shoots bend outward very gracefully. Foliage small. Needs a large space to show off its beauty, like all large bamboos. Single canes rooted, 15c, $1.25 per doz., $8.00 per 100. Clumps 25c to $5.00.

B. argentea striata. ** Like the preceding, but has foliage striped with white, especially noticeable during rapid growth. Grows even larger and more vigorously than the type. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100. Clumps 25c to $5.00.

B. disticha. ** A rather dwarf bamboo reaching a height of 10 feet, and forming dense clumps. Foliage extremely small and narrow. Individual canes with their foliage are effective in decorations, and may be used by the florist. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100. Clumps 25c to $3.00.

B. thouarsii. ** China (?). A magnificent subject introduced by us into Florida a few years ago, which is

Bambusa Argentea Striata in Our Grounds, Used as a Windbreak Hedge.

now doing splendidly on our grounds. This passed through the freeze of last winter uninjured. The specie is of erect, vigorous growth, intermediate in outline between the erect growing Dendrocalamus latifolius and Bambusa vulgaris, probably attaining 50 to 60 ft. in height or more. Strong plants, $3.00 each.

B. vulgaris. * * * **Giant** or **Golden Bamboo.** Now quite commonly grown over South Florida. One of the handsomest of the genus, having large canes 60 to 70 ft. high, light yellow in color, and making great clumps of arching, feathery canes. Fine strong potgrown plants at 50c each. $5.00 per dozen.

CAPRIOLA dactyion, variety. (Cynodon.) * * **St. Lucie Grass.** A fine leaved lawn grass, the favorite generally in South Florida. It grows very quickly from surface runners, but as it seldom perfects seed, must be grown from bits of sod. Clean sod, soil removed, 85c per bushel, by express only. Small lots by mail, 25c and upward.

CORTADERIA selioana. * (Gynerium). **Silver Pampas Grass.** An immense grass growing in great clumps, with feathery plumes often two feet long. 35c.

CYMBOPOGON citratus. * * **S.** The **Lemon Grass of India,** which furnishes oil of citronella. Makes clumps five feet high, and is a moneymaker on South Florida lands. Write for price on large quantity. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

CYPERUS alternifolius. * * * **Umbrella Grass.** Long known as a graceful house plant. Certainly a beautiful subject, when well grown. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. natalensis. * * * A new introduction of ours (1914). Nice plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. papyrus. * * **T.** (Papyrus antiquorum.) **Egyptian Paper Reed,** or **Moses Bulrush.** The triangular stalks support a large tuft of long, thread-like leaves; exceedingly graceful. Forms large clumps 4 to 7 feet high in rich soil. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DENDROCALAMUS latifolius. * * A splendid broad-leaved bamboo, resembling B. vulgaris, reaching a large size; the only giant bamboo we have ever grown that would stand a sharp freeze. Very rare and valuable. $2.50.

D. strictus. * * * A wonderful giant bamboo of great beauty, having solid canes until very large, and reaching a height of 35 to 50 feet; will stand more frost than most Tropical plants and recommended for South Florida generally. A rare plant. Small, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Large, $1.00 to $2.00.

ERAGROSTIS. * * We have several species of this ornamental, tropical grass, all of which are excellent for border plantings. They form dense clumps of long, very narrow leaves, two to three feet high. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

ERIANTHUS ravennae. * A large plume grass, something like the Pampas Grass. Clumps, 25c.

PANICUM molie. * * **Para Grass.** One of the greatest forage grasses for Florida and the Gulf Coast. Will grow on very indifferent soil, wet or dry, and produce wonderfully. Seldom perfects seed and is grown by plowing under the growing tops, preferably in the rainy season. Cut tops by express, 25 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for $1.50. By mail, roots at 25c per doz. Special terms for large quantity.

P. palmifolium. (P. excurrens.) * * A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called **Palm Grass.** The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. A fine conservatory plant. 15c and 25c.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea. * (Bambusa aurea.) Very hardy species with underground running stems which throw up canes irregularly. Unless confined it makes a straggling appearance. Fine for tubs or for old places; prefers a good, moist soil. Hardy to the Ohio River at least. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; heavy plants, 1 to 4 stalks, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

THE PALM IS THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE SOUTH

Cocos plumosa in Florida

STENOTAPHRUM secundatum. * * * **St. Augustine Grass.** A good lawn grass. Thrives even under shade, and will grow on almost any soil. Does not need so much water as Bermuda, or St. Lucie Grass. 40c per 100 cuttings; by express, $1.00 per bushel.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 2, 1916—We want to thank you for the plants which we received from your nurseries recently. They have been set in the little enclosures on the east side of the building and already we are beginning to hear very favorable criticisms of the improvement. They appear as fresh and green as when they left your nurseries and it looks as if they will not lose a leaf. We are certainly very grateful to you for your kindness.—A. F. Turner, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

Orange Park, Fla., Feb. 19, 1917—I received the plants and like them. Thanks for your liberality in the matter of quality.—W. E. Parmenter.

Greensboro, Ga., June 5, 1917—Received ferns requested beautifully packed and in good order yesterday. Please accept my thanks. All my other plants are doing nicely.—Mrs. James B. Park.

THE gem without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And the same comparison might aptly be applied to specimen palms and trees without a setting of flowering and ornamental shrubs. For shrubbery should bear the relation to the garden picture as a whole that the frame has to the work of any artist. And it may be said as a rule—PLANT SHRUBS IN MASSES. Do not set out a few exotic "pets" scattered at random or in regular formations, pile them up in heavy borders around the confines of the grounds, soften the angles not with single, lonely orphans but whole "families" of shrubs as the size of the grounds permit. Where you want color, USE IT. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. Where you wish background, build it as nature would, not stintingly but with a lavish abandon, creating a truly *natural* effect. Consider how Old Mother Nature has planted the woods and fields and, using discretion in arrangement as the layout of our modern home grounds makes necessary, do you go and do likewise. Study the plan on page 2 and see how, even on a town lot, this idea can be carried out—in a small way, truly, but none the less effectively.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all plants in this section are pot-grown, and may be transplanted at any time of the year. In Florida, set them preferably in spring or summer.

Suitable for the greenhouse, living room, warm offices, the tropics, Gulf and warm coast regions of the United States and South California around to upper California, with slight protection in the coldest parts. Protect from freezing by banking stems liberally with soil at signs of first hard frost. The tops will be lost, but shoots will come again in the spring. **Subjects that will flower in winter or early spring:** Acalypha, Bauhinia purpurea and varieties, B. variegata candida, Begonias, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Calpurnea, Cestrum, Clerodendrums, Assonias, Daedalacanthus, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacobinias, Jasminums, Asystasia, Chalcas, Plumbago, Strobilanthes, Tabernaemontanas, Thevetia, Thunbergias, Datura, Lantana, Stenolobiums, etc.

ACALYPHA hispida (Sanderi). **Chenille Plant.** A striking subject with broad green foliage and bright red flower spikes resembling "chenille," about two feet long, pendant from the axils of the leaves. Fast growing plant, attaining ten feet in height, which blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 35c.

Other varieties of Acalyphas, which are valuable for shrubbery planting in Florida, will be found on page 34.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia. Brazil. A charming yellow flowered shrub, about 5 to 6 ft. high, which has its main crop of bloom in early summer but which blooms more or less freely throughout the year. Foliage is dark green and the trumpet-shaped flowers 1½ to 2 inches across. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Other varieties of Allamandas, described on page 30 are valuable as shrubs as well as vines.

ALPINIA nutans. Sheli-Flower East Indies. A lily-like plant growing 4 to 6 ft. high, with gorgeous orange-yellow and white flowers. 35c.

ARTABOTRYS odoratissimus. The **False Ylang-Ylang,** or **Cinnamon Jasmine.** Asia. A choice flowering shrub, semi-climbing in habit, with broad glossy leaves bearing yellow flowers delightfully scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. The fruit is also highly fragrant, but inedible. Fine plants, 25c and 50c.

ASSONIA natalensis. A white flowered shrub of very small foliage, erect in habit, a profusion of bloom in early spring. 50c.

A. wallichii (Dombeya). Madagascar. This makes a large shrub or small tree up to 30 ft. high, with large, velvety cordate leaves and lovely pink flowers in large compact drooping "heads," in winter. A very showy plant when in bloom. 50c.

ASYSTASIA bella (Mackaya). South Africa. A fine shrubby plant of easy growth here, growing about six feet high and flowering in spring. Flowers are lilac, 2 in. long, in racemes 5 to 8 in. long. 35c.

BAUHINIA. Mountain Ebony. An extensive genus of tropical plants and creepers, shrubs and trees. These we offer, however, are all very desirable subjects for planting in warm regions, on account of their beautiful flowers and interesting evergreen foliage. All of the sorts listed below are fine for Florida planting.

B. acuminata. South Asia. A shrub only, growing 5 to 6 ft. high, and blooming when about 2 ft. high, season from May to September. Flowers pure white, 2 to 3 in. across in loose bunches. 35c.

B. glandulosa. A new variety of short, stocky habit, and small foliage. Not yet flowered here. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

B. hookeri. Queensland Ebony. Australia. A large tree with large, broad leaves and terminal racemes of white flowers edged crimson. 25c.

B. krugii (Kappleri). French Guiana. This makes a good sized tree up to 50 ft., with splendid flowers, whitish rose with darker and purple markings. A very choice species. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

B. megalandra. New. Undescribed. Young stock, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

B. purpurea. South Asia. One of the most showy flowering shrubs or small trees we ever saw. The flowers, which come freely in early spring, January to March, continue opening for weeks, and are about 3 inches across. resembling a costly orchid in color and shape. The color at a distance is deeply lavender, but an examination will reveal tones of mauve and purple, with a touch of white; scented. It is magnificent. 1 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

B. purpurea triandra. This was formerly listed as B. variegata. A very fine sort, resembling purpurea, but flowering in autumn. Flowers pink and very attractive and fragrant. The large two-lobed leaves are very peculiar, closing at night. Strong stock, 2 ft. high, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 5 ft. high, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

B. purpurea, Simpson's Pink variety. Somewhat different from preceding, being a brighter pink. Prices, 25c each, $2.50 per doz.

Chinese Hibiscus—See Also Color Plate on Back Cover.

B. variegata candida (Alba). India. A tall shrub, about 12 ft., with large pure white flowers, beautifully veined with green, about 3 inches across. Season January to March. 1 yr, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA macrophylla. A giant green-leaved species from Cuba. The white flowers are borne on stout stems above the foliage, 4 to 6 ft. high. 25c.

B. species. A large growing sort, somewhat resembling the former. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

BIXA orellana. Annato Plant. So. America. A shrubby tree attaining 30 ft., with glossy leaves and numerous good sized rosy-pink flowers, followed by deep red seed pods. Cultivated for its famous orange-red dye. Very ornamental. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

BOUGAINVILLEA. While we class this properly as a **vine** on page 30 it makes a splendid shrub with very little training, and because of its winter and spring blooming habit is especially valuable and for this we recommend it.

CAESALPINIA pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana or **Barbados Flower Fence.** Tropics. A superb shrub 6 to 10 ft. high, with elegant pinnate foliage, surmounted during the greatest portion of the year by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. A very showy plant, suitable for conservatories, for bedding out in summer at the North and for permanent shrubberies in Florida and the Tropics. Nice young stock at 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger at 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Bauhinia Purpurea Triandra.

C. pulcherrima flava. A pure, bright yellow form of the foregoing. Strong plants at 25c.

CALPURNEA aurea. Natal. A large, fine shrub, over 10 ft. high, with compound, evergreen leaves and pea-like flowers in drooping racemes of the richest yellow—winter blooming. 25c.

CARISSA acuminata. So. Africa. A shrub resembling Carissa bispinosa of Dept. XI (which see), but not so handsome. The leaves are attractive but smaller; fruit is non-edible. Fine for hedging. 35c.

CATHA edulis. Khat of Arabia. The leaf of this remarkable shrub, filling the role for the Yemen Arab that the Poppy Flower does for the Chinese and the Coca Plant the South American, is a stimulant like alcohol without the latter's deleterious effects. It makes a sturdy plant 5 to 10 ft. high, its appearance varying with the characteristics of the soil in which it is grown, with red stems and dark, glossy, evergreen foliage much resembling the Camellia. A very attractive shrub and valuable for its rarity in this country. $2.50 each.

CESTRUM. This represents one of the most attractive groups of flowering shrubs for South Florida, particularly, where the various members can be used to splendid advantage in landscape and general garden culture, not only because of the beautiful floral effect but because, to a large extent, they produce a wealth of bloom during the fall and winter months.

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. A shrub with long, pendulous branches, soft oval leaves, and panicles of orange-yellow blossoms in profusion. 25c.

C. diurnum. Day "Jessamine," West Indies. A quick growing large shrub, producing quantities of small, tubular white flowers at intervals throughout the year, valuable for cut-flower work. 25c.

C. nocturnum. Night Blooming "Jessamine." West Indies. Vigorous shrub growing 8 to 12 ft. high, with long, thin, glabrous leaves and bearing a wealth of greenish-white flowers of overpowering fragrance. Strong plants, 25c and 50c.

CHALCAS paniculata (Murraya). **Orange Jessamine.** India. A magnificent shrub, 10 to 12 ft., with dark green, glossy compound leaves and campanulate, fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms, coming several times a year. These make a striking contrast to the mature red fruit. Useful to florists and for hedging. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz., and 35c, $3,50 per doz.

CLERODENDRUM squamatum. China. A very showy shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. high, with large round-cordate leaves, and brilliant scarlet inflorescence followed by greenish-blue fruits. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

CORDIA nitida. Cerezas. Porto Rico. A large shrub or small tree with greenish-white flowers and cherry-red berries. Evergreen. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. sebestena. Sebesten Plum or **Geiger Tree.** Florida Keys. Tall evergreen shrub or small tree with large rough leaves and orange-scarlet flowers 1 to 2 in. long in flaming terminal clusters. 35c.

DAEDALACANTHUS nervosus (Eranthemum). India. A shrubby plant growing 2 to 4 ft. high with dark green leaves and axilary spikes of bright blue flowers, coming in winter. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DATURA arborea. Angel's Trumpet. Peru and Chile. A large shrub, tree-like in growth, attaining 10 to 12 ft. The large, pendulous fragrant white flowers are long, trumpet shaped and open in the evening. Strong plants, 15c each, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DURANTA repens. Golden Dewdrop. Am. Tropics. One of the most attractive shrubs of Florida gardens, of good size, reaching 10 to 15 ft., spreading, with graceful pendulous branches. Delicate lilac flowers borne in profusion in racemes toward the ends of the branches, blooming throughout the year. The yellow fruits, like small pendant golden balls, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. Very ornamental. 1 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c.

ERYTHROXYLON coca. Coca Plant. So. America. A shrub, 5 to 6 ft. high, with rusty brown slender branches and light green foliage, the leaves of vast importance in medicine, yielding the Cocaine of commerce, for which they are chewed by the natives of So. American countries. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

GLYCOSMIS pentaphylla. So. Asia. A handsome shrub, a near relative of the orange, with broad glossy green leaves and translucent, edible, aromatic berries borne several times a year, and which make a nice preserve. Bearing size plants at 50c and 75c.

HAMELIA erecta. Scarlet Bush. Am. Tropics. A very beautiful shrub for Florida planting, growing to 12 ft. high. The green foliage is very attractive and sets off

the profusion of bright orange-scarlet flowers to advantage. Foliage rich bronze red in cool weather. It is in bloom for many months of the warmer weather and the flowers are followed by handsome shiny black berries. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

H. sphaerocarpa. Peru. Resembles the preceding but has orange-yellow flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis. Chinese Hibiscus. Very valuable shrubs for warm regions, and especially so for South Florida, as well as for conservatories. The plant is of quick growth with shining green leaves (evergreen) and most gorgeous large flowers blooming all the year around. In Florida we find them very satisfactory shrubs even where the tops are cut back by cold weather, as the strong shoots which come from the roots in spring are soon covered with flowers. They are all easily grown, floriferous and cheap.

We have introduced a number of new forms of exquisite shades, noted in the following descriptions:

Calliope. One of the most distinctive Hibiscus we know. Dark crimson "eye," bordered by red zone from which red veins radiate, netting the buff ground. Reverse of petals delicate pink shading to yellow. 50c.

Carminatus perfectus. Medium sized blossom, bright scarlet, with reflexed, ruffled petals. Strong, 35c, $3,50 per doz.

Clio. A small single flower, rich pink, with faint whitish nerves above, and crimson margins shading very prominently into white beneath. A good grower. Nice stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Diana. Very open blossom, large, nearly 6 inches across. Petals very crepe-like and so reflexed as to suggest the Japanese Iris. Lovely rich glowing orange, relieved by the shimmering pink veins that enter it from the light zone, separating the prominent crimson star-shaped center. Stamen column white with crimson base. Reverse of petals somewhat lighter in shade, combining yellow as well as pink with the orange. Altogether an extremely rare and beautiful form. $1.00.

Double Pink. A very rich carmine pink flower of fine appearance, resembling a fine Paeony. This is one of our choicest sorts. Strong plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Double Scarlet. A deep scarlet-colored flower of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming. 15c and 25c.

Euterpe. (This variety introduced by us several years ago, but not named, and sold as "Single Salmon.") A large single flower, the broad petals yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white towards the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon; profuse bloomer. Strong stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.; extra large, 35c.

Grandiflorus. Very large single flowers, deep rose color. 25c.

Juno. Quite large, 5 inches across, regular, salver-formed flower, not at all recurved. Brilliant glowing orange-red in color shading into a not very prominent crimson eye. Reverse of petals more pinkish, shading to yellow. 50c.

Minerva. Large, single, open flower, 6 inches across, petals only slightly reflexed. Color satiny shell-rose shading to crimson center. Reverse of petals also shell-rose color. 35c.

Peachblow. A very beautiful double flower of a pale pink color, with dark center. 15c and 25c.

Psyche. Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, very small, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surfaces of a crape-like texture. 50c.

Schizopetalus. A small single flower with peculiarly cut and twisted petals, pinkish-red in general color. Flowers droop over gracefully. 25c.

Single Pink. Flowers pale pink of usual size, 4 to 5 inches across. 15c and 25c.

Single Scarlet.—The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons. Strong stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Terpsichore. Medium size, single flower, with crepe-like light pink petals with numerous darker pink nerves, all shading to the dark red center. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Thalia. A single flower, with silky pink petals, and burnt sienna center, light pink and cream on reverse side; crape-like. Very dainty, 25c.

Urania. Large single flower, petals light salmon, with faint pink nerves, and lovely light-pink center. Lighter beneath and nerves prominent. Has a crapelike effect. 25c and 35c.

Variegata. This form has foliage variegated with white and flowers resembling Single Pink but of a darker, more violet shade. Nice strong plants at 35c.

Venus. One of the nicest varieties we have, a free-growing sort with large, attractive foliage, and a profuse bloomer. Magnificent large, open flower, single, 6 inches across, very pale pink with satiny-pink veins, center of flower an irregularly margined, prominent crimson "eye." Very strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

Versicolor. Single light carmine-scarlet, shaded straw color and deep red in center. Strong stock 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz. and 35c, $3.50 per doz.

White Wings. A new single flowered sort. When first open the flower is a very pale pink, which rapidly fades to white. Something very choice. Rooted plants, 75c; seedlings, 50c.

IXORA. This genus represents a wide range of very showy-flowered tropical shrubs or small trees of which the following varieties are especially well suited to South Florida planting and for conservatories in more northerly latitudes, not only for their heads of bright flowers but for the glossy, ornamental green foliage as well. The flowers generally are characterized as small and in dense corymbs or "heads," and, though showy, of a waxy finish distinctive and attractive.

I. acuminata. India. A shrub with dense heads of fragrant white flowers. 50c.

I. flores-lutea. Shrub, with clustered flowers of a beautiful clear waxy-yellow color. One of the loveliest of the group. 50c.

Dwarf Poinciana, the Most Showy of All.

I. incarnata. An attractive "garden" form with heads of lovely flesh-colored flowers. 50c.

JACOBINEA coccinea. Brazil. An erect shrubby herb growing about 4 ft. high, with broad, eliptic, glossy green leaves and crimson flowers in terminal spikes, blooming constantly. A valuable border plant. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

JASMINUM sambac. Arabian Jasmine. India. A climbing shrub much cultivated in the tropics. The following varieties are improved forms of very intense fragrance:

J. sambac. "Grand Duke." A very double-flowered Jessamine; the blooms are frequently 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage is dark-green and shining. 25c.

J. sambac. "Maid of Orleans." Semi-double flowers, 1¼ to 2 in. wide, very fragrant and constantly in flower. Fine, 25c.

For other Jasminums see pages 27 and 31

JATROPHA multifida. Texas to Brazil. A handsome plant, growing 10 to 12 ft. high, with deeply cleft palmate leaves, and bright red flowers. 35c.

LAGERSTROEMIA flos-reginae. Queen Crapemyrtle. India. This is without a doubt one of the most magnificent of our introductions. A tree reaching 50 to 60 ft. in height, with magnificent pinnate foliage and gigantic panicles of mauve flowers, nodding on the ends of the strong, graceful shoots. The petals of the large individual flowers are of the crape-like texture of the common hardier type of Crapemyrtle (which see). Strong grafted plants at 50c each. Seedlings in pots at 35c.

L. parviflora. This is one of the more rare Indian Crape-myrtles newly introduced and as yet not flowered. Strong plants at 40c.

LANTANA. Trop. America. A genus of very gorgeous shrubby plants, all of which grow to perfection in Florida, on almost any kind of soil. If frozen back they come up from the roots better than ever, and are soon in flower.

Lemon and Cream. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Purple Trailing. This sort is especially valuable for window boxes and baskets, vases, or for planting on sloping banks for a ground-cover. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Red and Yellow. 15c. $1.50 per doz.

LAWSONIA inermis. Henna or **Camphire of Solomon.** Eastern Tropics. A handsome shrub producing in profusion spikes of small, white very fragrant flowers.

Thunbergia Erecta.

From the leaves of this shrub is made a celebrated cosmetic of the Orient. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

L. rubra. Similar to preceding form except the petals are a dark, coral red. One of our recent introductions. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

MABA natalensis. Natal. A much branched, evergreen, broad-leaved shrub of dense habit. Produces quantities of shining black berries in large bunches. 35c.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. W. Indies. A charming little shrub with small, glossy-green, prickly leaves resembling holly, with bright pink flowers followed by scarlet berries. Fine for a very dwarf hedge. Strong plants 35c and 50c.

OXYANTHUS isthmia. Probably So. America. One of the handsomest and most attractive large shrubs we know for South Florida, with its broad, dark glossy evergreen foliage, habit erect and shapely, and white blossoms of most unusual shape—long, tubular, only an eighth of an inch through yet six inches long, flaring out suddenly to an inch across, and of odor most attractive and intense. New and rare, flowering frequently during the past 2 years and for the first time in this country. Nice plants, 50c.

O. pyriformis. Natal. A very handsome shrub resembling the foregoing except that the flowers are not so large nor so intensely fragrant. Fine strong stock at 50c and $1.00.

PARITIUM tiliaceum. Emajagua. West Indies. A large round-headed shrub or small tree, 20 to 30 ft. high, with roundish, dark green leaves and showy yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches long, resembling Hibiscus. A valuable fibre plant furnishing a very strong bast. Like most tropical shrubs it sprouts readily from the base even if frozen down. 35c, 50c and 75c.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Blue Leadwort. So. Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for Southern Florida, bearing almost constantly a wealth of Phlox-like flowers of sky-blue color. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

RUSSELIA juncea var. elegantissima. Coral Plant or **Fountain Plant.** Cent. America. A very attractive variation from the more common types of shrubs, to which it makes a pleasing contrast, with its wiry, rush-like pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is almost continuously in bloom with quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STENOLOBIUM stans. var. sambucifolia. A splendid evergreen shrub, 10 to 15 ft. high, with large, terminal panicles of bright, golden yellow, sweet-scented tubular flowers, distinct foliage, and a habit of blooming at almost any time of year. This is especially valuable for the lawns of our winter residents, as it flowers freely in early spring as well as at other times. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

S. velutina. Mexico. Foliage broader and heavier than stans, flowers more of a brownish yellow, but equally fragrant. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STROBILANTHES anisophyllus. India. A small, bush, growing 2 to 3 ft. high, with long, narrow leaves and a profusion of tubular, lavender-blue flowers, borne in late winter and early spring. 25c.

TABERNAEMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. Crape Jessamine or **Rose Bay.** India. A beautiful shrub, growing to 5 ft. high, with dark, glossy-green foliage and large, pure white, double night-scented flowers produced at intervals through the year. Makes a splendid ornamental hedge or border, not defensive. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

T. grandifolia. Large Leaved Rose Bay. Tropics. A magnificent shrub, much larger and more vigorous than the former, though not quite so floriferous, with very handsome, large glossy leaves of a beautiful shade of green. One of the best subjects we know for massing and as an intermediate background. Flowers of good size and substance, double, pure white. 15c, 25c and 50c.

T. species Cashmere. India. This is one of the best white flowering shrubs we know, growing about 3 to 5 ft. high. The leaves are very dark glossy green, wavy margined, and the flowers, borne in profusion periodically throughout the year, are single, white with yellow dot in center, and very attractive. 25c.

THEVETIA neriifolia. Trumpet Flower. Trop. America. (The seeds are known as **"lucky seeds"** and the fruits as **"tiger apples."**) An attractive shrub reaching 6 to 10 ft., with narrow, shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and bell-shaped, yellow flowers 3 inches long. **This will stand some frost.** Nice plants 25c.

THUNBERGIA erecta (Meyenia). West Africa. A charming small shrub growing 4 to 5 ft. high with smooth, dark green leaves and bearing continuously throughout the year gloxinia-like flowers 2 inches across of dark blue corolla and orange throat. Very fine subject. 15c and 25c.

T. erecta alba. The same as the foregoing except that the flowers are smaller, white with yellow throat. 15c and 25c.

TIBOUCHINA semidecandra (Lasiandra). Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest flowered shrubs for the Florida garden. While of rather straggling habit, and perhaps best suited to planting against wall, pergola or other support, by pruning it can be kept in good shape. It grows from 6 to 10 ft. high, and has soft velvety foliage of rich green color, turning bronze before dropping. But it is the flower that is the "crowning beauty"—a wonderful rich, royal purple flower, the most striking dark purple we know, and nearly three inches across. Fine plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

TITHONIA tageloefolia. Trop. America. A large, straggling, shrubby plant, bearing dense composite heads of solid yellow flowers, very much resembling young "Sunflowers," 3 to 4 inches across. 3-inch pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TODDALIA lanceolata. Mauritius. An erect shrub, 4 to 8 ft. high, with trifoliate leaves and large panicles of white flowers in May. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata. Limeberry. China. A valuable plant of compact growth. One of the best subjects for smaller growing hedges in extreme South Florida and well protected places. Leaves are dark green and trifoliate, the small flowers white and sweet scented, and the reddish fruits are sweetish and sometimes preserved. Strong stock at 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TURRAEA heterophylla. West Africa. A shrub with elongated white flowers clustered at the ends of the branches in May. 75c.

WARNERIA thunbergia (Gardenia thunbergia). Cent. and So. Africa. A dense shrub, 6 to 10 ft. high, with rather small, pointed dark green leaves and single pure white fragrant flowers. January to March. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

VINCA alba. A particularly valuable border plant for Florida gardens, resisting extreme drouth. Attractive green foliage and pure white flowers about 1 to 1½ in. across. Strong seedlings from open ground, easy to handle, 50c a dozen, $3.00 per hundred.

Collection TS. Five plants from this section, our choice, sent postpaid, for 50c.

Collection TSI. Ten plants, our choice, some rare species, sent postpaid, for $1.00;

Upper Falls, Md., Aug. 1, 1917—I usually acknowledge plants from you with a card, but am so delighted that the bundle came so promptly, that I am going to send a letter. My order was sent from here Saturday and just a week from the day the package came, in time for me to plant them and set them in the shade before night. They were in perfect condition. No one packs plants as well as you do. Thanks for letter. Many thanks to you for attending so carefully for such a small order.—Hattie Reynolds.

Lynn Haven, Fla., July 5, 1917—Goods received in prime condition. Mrs. J. wished me to tell you she was delighted with her ferns.—Rose M. Randall.

Poulan, Ga., Sept. 13, 1917—Was more than pleased with the plants from your nursery and thank you so much for all your kindness.—Mrs. Samuel Brogan.

Picturesque Florida Shrubbery at Bradentown.

Hardy and half-hardy Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THIS class of plants will be found of great value for Florida and Gulf Coast planting generally, not only because of the particular merits of the plants themselves but also because they can be used freely in mixed plantings on account of their hardier nature. When the more tropical subjects are injured, or killed to the ground, these more resistant plants serve to "hold over" the effectiveness of the original planting, as it were, until the former have regained their station. The general remarks on the planting of Tropical Shrubs apply with equal force with the slower-growing, hardier sorts.

These shrubs will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezees, will come up again in the spring vigorously.

Subjects that will flower in winter or very early spring: Acacia, Azalea, Camellia, Jasminum, Laurocerasus, Michelia, Osmanthus, Roses, Tetrapanax, Chionanthus, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those marked P. are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time; the others should only be set in cool weather—say from November till March.

ABELIA grandiflora. A very satisfactory evergreen shrub with long willowy growth. Foliage turns a pretty metallic bronze in winter. Flowers tubular, white with pink base, delicately scented, freely produced in clusters from April to November. Fine plants 35c and 50c.

ACACIA farnesiana. P. Popinac. Tropics and sub-Tropics. A much branched shrub, 10 to 20 ft. high, thorny, with delicate pinnate foliage and compact, globular balls of golden yellow flowers, very fragrant. Does exceedingly well near salt water. Strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

AZALEA indica. P. The well-known **Indian** or **Chinese Azalea,** grown so largely for Easter decoration. The single varieties do well in Florida when planted in a springy, moist place, using peat, muck or leaf mould mixed in the soil. Never allow Azaleas to dry out at the roots. We have both single and double flowered sorts; single, American grown, 8 to 12 inches, in colors white, pink, red, etc., at 65c. A few larger single white at $1.00. Double specimens, trained in globular form, which will be a mass of bloom in the spring, mostly pink, $1.00.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brushes. These are particularly interesting shrubs for South Florida planting, doing especially well on our high lands of the lake region without irrigation. The Callistemons are all quite hardy, standing temperatures under 20 degrees F. The quantity of blossom spikes may be increased by judicious fall pruning and occasional applications of commercial fertilizers.

C. lanceolatus. P. Australia. A splendid shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 12 ft., with long, narrow leaves and bright red flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence the name is derived. These are very attractive and last some time in perfection. Strong plants at $1.00 each. Smaller stock, 12 to 18 inches high, at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

C. rigidus. P. Australia. Stiffly branched shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large, deep red flowers. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CAMELLIA japonica. P. Camellia (Commonly called **"Japonica").** China and Japan. A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. Flowers in winter and early spring. Red, pink and variegated at 75c.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe Tree. Southern states. Woody shrub or slender tree, up to 20 ft., with oval leaves and masses of delicate white flowers in early spring. Deciduous. 2 yr. 15c, $1.50 per dozen.

ELEAGNUS pungens maculata. P. Golden Leaved Oleaster. Japan. A spreading shrub, up to 6 ft. high, with brown branches and with bright green leaves beautifully blotched with golden yellow. The fruit, like cranberries, is quite desirable, ripening in early spring. Strong plants, 75c, $7.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. P. New French Hydrangeas in several shades, also in pure white. These bloom earlier than the following form. Strong stock, 50c, $5.00 per dozen.

Tropical Effects in the North.

H. otaksa. P. Japan and China. A highly ornamental shrub with broad leaves and flowers in very large, dense, round heads, pink or blue, **according to soil.** Nice stock 25c and 50c.

ILLICIUM anisatum. P. East Indian Anise. Japan. A handsome broad leaved evergreen shrub of large size, 10 to 12 ft. high, about as hardy as the Camellia. The aromatic foliage is fragrant when bruised. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

JASMINUM humile. P. Trop. Asia. A diffuse shrub, hardy as far north as Maryland. In the South this reaches 20 ft. The leaves are thick and evergreen and the flowers are bright yellow and scented, coming in clusters in early spring. 25c.

J. nudiflorum. P. Naked-flowered Jasmine. China. A drooping shrub, reminding one of the Forsythia when in bloom, and hardy south of Washington, blooming nearly all winter. The foliage is rather small, dark green and deeply divided. The flowers are bright yellow. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

J. primulinum. P. China. One of the best introductions of recent years, blooming in early spring and hardy as far north as Washington. A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden yellow flowers, as large as a half dollar, opening flat, scented, blooming in long sprays and keeping when cut, in water, indefinitely. An exceedingly valuable small shrub or vine. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica, Crape Myrtle. China and India. Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful deciduous Indian shrub. The masses of flowers are profusely borne from spring until autumn, on small as well as large plants. A splendid plant for bedding out in the North even, where it gives perfect satisfaction. Grand for hedges, single specimens or masses, in general Southern planting.

See Department V for tropical species lately introduced by us.

Carmine. Sometimes catalogued as "Crimson." An exceedingly bright colored flower (from the choicest plant out of a large lot of Indian seedlings of our importation dating from 1886) the general favorite. 2 yr., bushy, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet high, 30c, $3.00 per doz., $20.00 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz., $38.00 per 100; 6 to 7 ft., $1.00, $10.00 per doz.; larger specimens at $2.00.

Pink. The old-fashioned sort so generally grown around Southern homesteads. Same prices as preceding, and also a few very old specimens at $2.00.

Purple. A light purple flower, varying in shade with soil conditions. Blooms best in July and August. 2 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz. 4 to 6 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz. Specimens at $2.00.

White. A weak grower and hence very scarce and expensive. Grafted stock, 35c and 50c.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Prunus). **P. Carolina Laurel Cherry.** A splendid native broad-leaved evergreen shrub of comparative slow growth but attaining large size, with firm, dark green, glossy foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are in numerous close racemes and are followed by glossy, greenish-black fruits. Fine for hedges and general planting. 1 yr., 10c, 85c per doz., $5.00 per 100.

LEONOTIS leonurus. P. Lion's Tail. S. Africa. A quick-growing, rather tender shrubby plant, growing three to six feet high, with hairy stems, soft foliage and queer, heavy tufted spikes of orange-yellow flowers. 25c.

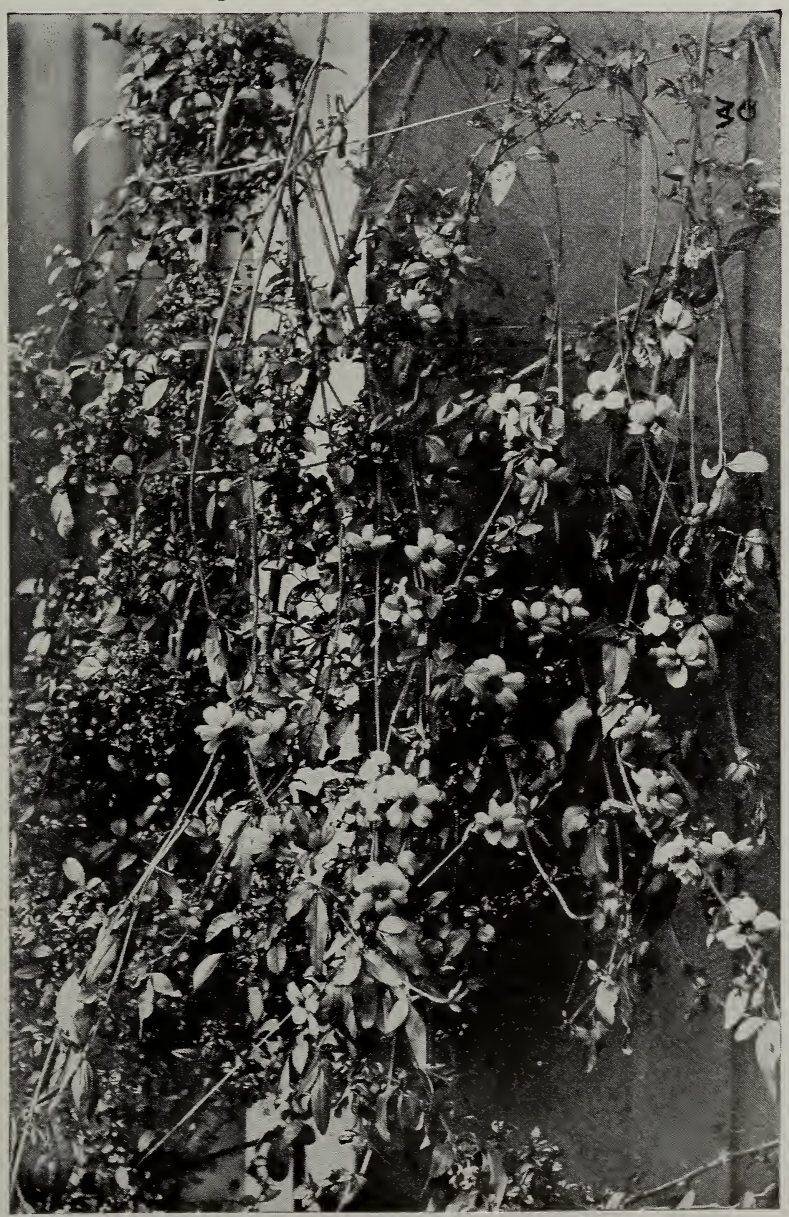
LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Japan. A smaller shrub than the following, reaching not more than 15 ft., with upright branches, oval, glossy leaves, and erect, many-flowered panicles of small white flowers. Evergreen and hardy and used largely for hedges. 1 yr., 10c, $1.00 per doz., $6.50 per 100. Extra large, 15c and 25c. Very heavy bushes, 6 ft. high, at 50c.

L. ovalifolium variegatum. P. Variegated California Privet. Japan. A handsome shrub of somewhat stiff habit, attaining 15 ft., with thick, glossy leaves variegated with yellow, and erect, many flowered, dense panicles of bloom 3 inches long, in summer. Heavy stock at 75c.

MICHELIA fuscata. P. Banana Shrub. China. A fine large shrub of compact growth and attaining 10 to 15 ft. in height, perfectly hardy in the middle and lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, resembling that of a Magnolia only smaller. The flowers are an inch across, or larger, brownish-yellow edged with light carmine, with an unusual banana-like fragrance, and coming from March to May. Strong plants at 35c and 50c. Specimens 2 ft. high, bushy, at $1.50 each.

NERIUM oleander. The famous **Oleander.** A splendid subject for tall hedges, masses, or single specimens in the Lower South, as well as for tubs at the North. Our collection is unequalled in the South. The following named sorts are the most hardy, standing much more freezing than the others: Carneum, Frederick Guibert, Dr. Golfin, Mons. Belaquier, Savort, Single White, DeBrun, Mrs. Geo. Roeding. For special suggestion on cultivation in the North, see page 7.

Our stock is all pot-grown this season, and the price in all varieties is uniformly 25c each, $2.50 per dozen, $18.00 per hundred.



Jasminum Climbing Over a Rose Bush.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double, purplish-crimson, with occasional narrow white stripes. The deepest red of any sort.

Carneum. Single; flesh with pink lines in throat; very floriferous.

DeBrun. Double deep crimson. Slightly lighter in color and larger in size than Atropurpureum plenum.

Dr. Golfin. Magnificent single flower; white inclining to pink, center streaked light crimson.

Frederick Guibert. Single flower; light pink with crimson throat.

Gilbert Brevay. A very fine small to medium flower of a pale pink, double.

Lillian Henderson. Pure white, double, medium-sized flowers.

Madonna grandiflora. Pure white, double, large sized, very fragrant. The best of the double whites.

Madame Chas. Baltet. Semi-double, blush-pink, shaded carmine; not fragrant.

Madame Peuch. Semi-double, soft rose color. Fine.

Madame Sahut. Semi-double, rosy-carmine, striped white.

Mrs. George Roeding. Superb, double salmon-pink, center more yellowish; petals fringed slightly.

Savort. Double, small flower, pale pink; very fine. A strong upright grower; hardy and desirable.

Single Cream. Flowers rather small.

Single White. A most hardy sort, blooming very profusely. Fine. The old reliable common variety.

Souvenir de Felix Duval. Semi-double, soft rose-pink.

Splendens. The old-fashioned, double-pink variety. Splendid large flower, sweet-scented.

Splendens variegatum. Flowers double pink; foliage white and green; very attractive.

OSMANTHUS fragrans (Olea). **Sweet Olive.** Asia. A shrub, with attractive evergreen foliage and tiny white flowers in clusters of extremely heavy and exquisite perfume, coming in winter and spring. Strong plants, 50c.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. P. Tobira Shrub. China and Japan. Hardy woody shrub especially valuable as a hedge subject, specimen plants of which attain 8 to 10 ft. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark, glossy green, and the creamy flowers, fragrant but of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding strong salt winds exceedingly well. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

P. tobira variegata. P. A rare form of the type, and not so strong a grower, but with foliage of lighter green, beautifully variegated with creamy white. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

P. undulatum. P. A very hardy shrub of handsome appearance, very distinct from the foregoing. Evergreen, not so stiff and formal habit as P. tobira, with leaves of twice the size, but much softer texture, the margins wavy and the tips pointed rather than roundish. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PODACHENIUM eminens. P. Large shrub or small tree with large, handsome leaves and clusters of daisy-like "flowers," yellow centers with white rays. Hardy in the South. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PUNICA granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. Hardy shrub, with rather small foliage which turns bronze-color in winter, in South Florida, but becoming deciduous in the colder latitudes. The variety we are handling has very full, double blossoms, pink, marked with crimson veins. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., at 35c, $3,50 per doz. For the fruiting Pomegranate, see Dept. XI.

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica (R. ovata). **P.** Japan. An ornamental, rather dwarf shrub, with stout, upright branches, broad, evergreen, lustrous leaves, and masses of fragrant white or pinkish flowers in dense panicles. Does well on high land in Florida generally. 35c.

RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus. P. Downy Myrtle. South Asia. A semi-hardy shrub, growing 6 to 10 ft. high, of great value for South Florida, where it grows freely on almost any soil, especially wet flat woods. The foliage effect is gray to olive green, and the rosy pink flowers come in quantities in late spring and early summer. "The guava-like fruit is about the size of a gooseberry, of a dull purple color, with numerous small seeds embedded in soft pulp of sweet pleasant flavor, somewhat suggesting the raspberry." 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

Oleander, Showing Its Possibilities for the North.

THE ROSE is at home in the South, where we can produce flowers of all kinds nearly the year around. Here in Florida there is not a day in the year but some roses may be gathered, but **high culture** must be followed; fertilizer should be applied three to six times per year and the soil **kept moist for two feet deep constantly.** Enough pruning in the climbers and teas should be done to keep them free from old wood. Most of our plants are grafted or budded on Manetti stocks. Set roses deep and don't allow sprouts from the roots to choke out the weak growers. Transplant roses preferably in November, December or January—never in the hot, wet summer season.

Climbing roses here listed need not necessarily be trained as climbers. By keeping in bush form with judicious pruning you will find them more floriferous and satisfactory than most "bush" roses.

Price, except where noted, of fine two-year grafts (few on own root), at 40c, $4.00 per doz.

Agrippina. Bengal. Rich scarlet, always in flower.

Anemone. The Pink Cherokee, one of our introductions from England a few years ago. Flowers a beautiful shade of light pink, with a satiny sheen. This is a vigorous climber.

Cherokee. A very vigorous climber, useful for hedges, etc. Flowers freely produced in early spring, single pure white. Strong roots from layers, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; $18.00 per 100.

Chromatella, or **Cloth of Gold.** Noisette. Deep yellow, large flowers.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Tea. Very rich pink flowers, especially fine for vases or for other cut-flower work. A grand sort.

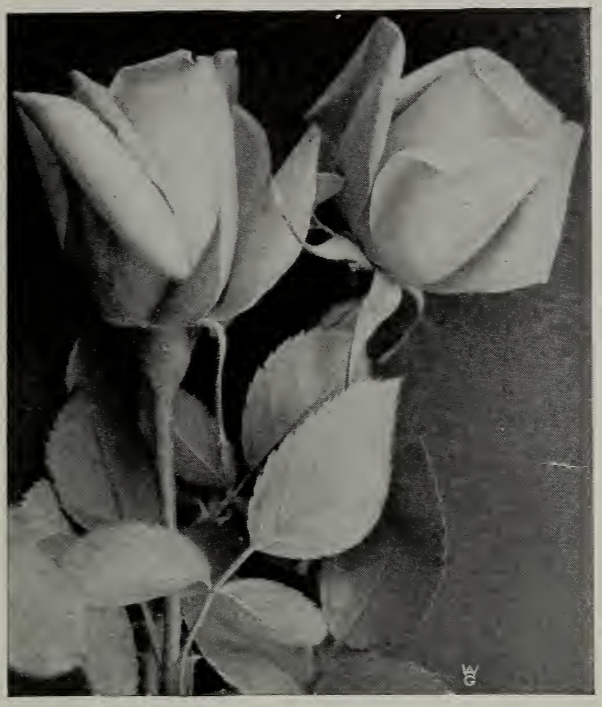
Climbing Devoniensis. Tea. The famous Magnolia Rose. Creamy-white, tinged blush. The **bush Devoniensis** also in stock.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Tea. Profuse, deep yellow bloomer, with well formed buds and flowers. Stronger grower than Marechal Niel.

Duchess de Brabant. Tea. Shell-pink shaded carmine. A splendid, free-flowering, vigorous sort.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. A strong growing and profuse blooming bush, with large, double, deep yellow flowers, attractive in bud as well as open.

Freiherr von Marschall. Tea. Strong grower with beautiful pointed buds and flowers, varying from red to deep pink.



Roses are Appreciated by All Lovers of Beautiful Flowers.

Helen Gould. Hyb. Tea. A vigorous growing bush, bearing long pointed buds that last well when cut. Beautiful rosy crimson flowers of exquisite form.

James Sprunt. Bengal. Splendid climber, with very full, cherry-red flowers.

Killarney Queen. Hyb. Tea. The improved "Killarney." A free blooming rose of rich, glowing pink color, the petals being of unusually large size and good substance. Beautiful in the bud.

Louis Phillippe. Bengal. A good, thrifty rose. Crimson, with long stems.

Mme. de Watteville. Tea. General color a creamy white, bordered a bright pink. Large, beautiful and fragrant.

Mme. Lambard. Tea. Buds rich deep pink, the open flower changing to light shades. Very vigorous.

Macartney. A rampant climbing rose with small evergreen leaves; flowers large, single, pure white like the Cherokee. Makes an impenetrable hedge. 1 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

Maman Cochet. Tea. A choice rose; style like bridesmaid. Pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. The great favorite in the South. Rich yellow.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Pale-yellow, tinged rose. Very vigorous. Flowers large, with pointed buds.

Minnie Frances. Tea. Might be called an improved Bon Silene. Very fine deep pink rose; vigorous; splendid rose for Florida.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Hyb. Tea. An unusually strong grower with ornamental foliage and long, pointed, fragrant buds of deep apricot yellow. Splendid bloomer, with large open flowers, semi-double.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Very bright reddish-crimson flowers; fine in bud.

President Cleveland. Climbing Tea. A splendid climber; flowers pure white; perfect form.

Ramona. The new Red Cherokee, a magnificent production of South California. This is a sport from Anenome, of the same type, but with splendid carmine-crimson flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing Tea. An old favorite. Rich rose, center reddish-crimson, or cerise.

Reve d'Or. Noisette. Buff-yellow and saffron. A grand climber of vigorous habit.

Safrano. Tea. Saffron and apricot-yellow; large, semi-double. Very beautiful, especially in bud.

Solfaterre. Noisette. Pale yellow flowers, freely produced. Plant is a strong climber like Marechal Niel.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. A pure white form of this splendid rose.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. (Triphasia monophylla). **P.** Timor. A very handsome, dwarf shrub, related to the Orange tribe, of great value for ornamental hedge work in Florida. Quite hardy, standing as low a temperature as 20 degrees F. without injury. Beautiful, dark green foliage, of compact growth, with glossy black berries that add to the shrub's attractive appearance. Nice stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

SOPHORA davidii. P. China. A thorny, leguminous shrub, up to 5 ft. high, sometimes used as a hedge plant. Foliage gray-green, flowers whitish-lilac, pods produced in immense quantities. Of possible value as a bee-plant. Strong plants out of 4 in. pots, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

SPIRAEA cantonensis (S. reevesii). **Bridal Wreath.** Asia. Hardy, deciduous shrub, 3 to 4 ft. high, with small leaves and showy white flowers in spring. Heavy plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

TETRAPANAX papyrifera (Aralia papyfrifera). **P. Rice Paper Plant** of China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of 8 or 12 feet, and in autumn throws out long feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length. The flowers are white and small, but borne in myriads, and create a beautiful show. The tops stand some frost, but the roots are hardy well up into the Carolinas, and send up fine growths every spring if cut back by frost. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. P. China. Evergreen shrub, hardy over the lower South, attaining 6 to 10 ft. Leaves large, glossy, and flowers, which come in late spring, are fragrant with a scent suggesting Osmanthus fragrance. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

WARNERIA augusta (Gardenia florida). **P. Gardenia** or **Cape Jasmine.** China. A splendid broad leaved evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 ft. high, with very dark green, glossy foliage and magnificent waxy-white flowers, of good size and exceedingly fragrant. Small plants at 15c. Larger at 35c.

W. augusta veitchii. An improved form of the **Gardenia,** more desirable than the former for pot culture. For garden culture, it has a lower and more spreading habit and blooms more or less throughout the year. Strong plants, 35c.

Bottle Brush (Callistemon). A Splendid Hardy Shrub for South Florida.

Vines and Creepers

TREES, Palms and Shrubbery of course come first, as they form the "framework" of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines are very valuable for this purpose. On the home they serve to soften the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape.

For fences, they help to make these unsightly, but usually necessary, features of the home grounds more tolerable, hiding their artificial and naturally abnormal characteristics. By erecting framework on which they can climb they soon form a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, etc., they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement where one wants vines to quickly shade a window is to erect a double inverted U-support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "U" close to the house, wall and window, the other further out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipes should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

Those marked **T** are tropical or sub-tropical and are suited to greenhouse, living room, warm offices, for planting out in the tropics and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. Those marked **H** are more hardy and suited generally to Florida and Gulf coast planting. All need a wire or other support except **Bigonias, Euonymus, Ficus, Hedera** and **Tecoma:** these cling to any solid support and are ideal for covering brick, stone or cement-finished walls, lending a charming air to homes, churches, schools or any buildings, robbing them of the forbidding, prison-like aspect of the usual modern structure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Plants in this department are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year.

ABRUS precatorius. T. Crab's Eye Vine, or **Weather Plant.** Delicate pinnate leaves; small flowers in bunches followed by beautiful scarlet and black beans which are highly decorative. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

ALLAMANDA cathartica hendersonii. T. Guiana. One of the most gorgeous tropical plants grown in Florida; may be trained either as a vine or shrub, and will grow well up into the southern edge of our Gulf States, as the loss of top by frost is very quickly remedied by a few weeks of spring weather. Glossy green broad leaves, flowers constantly produced four to five inches across, pure golden yellow. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Heavy plants from open ground, 75c.

A. c. williamsii. T. This is similar to preceding species, except in size of flower, which is only about three inches across, and sometimes a trifle fragrant. Exceedingly floriferous. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

ANTIGONON leptopus. T. Rosa de Montana. Mexico. A beautiful vine with heart-shaped leaves bearing great racemes of rose-pink flowers for most of the year in Florida. Roots tuberous. A great flower for bees. Fine plants 1 yr. 15c, $1.50 per dozen.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. T. Calico Flower. Brazil. A rather dwarf plant, fine for small screens, etc. Flower purple, blotched and waved with creamy white. Sometimes called **"Dutchman's Pipe Vine."** 15c.

A. floribunda. T. Tall climber, very vigorous. Long pointed leaves and purplish-red flowers, with yellow centers. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. T. India. A strong growing, woody vine, with large, dark green foliage and, clusters of immense large, trumpet-shaped white flowers, resembling Easter Lilies, only larger. A magnificent subject for South Florida planting. Seedlings 50c each. Strong layers from flowering plant. $1.00.

BIGNONIA buccinatoria. T. A very rare species from Mexico, partly hardy here, and of exceptionally strong growth. Evergreen. Flowers about 2½ inch across, or larger, a rich shade of blood red. $1.00.

B. capreolata H. (B. crucigera.) **Cross Vine.** (This is not the **"Flame Vine,"** see Pyrostegia). A native plant with dark green foliage, and orange-red flowers. Clings to walls or tree trunks closely. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

B. speciosa. H. South America. A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers blooming here from March to May. A fast grower. 1 yr. old 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

B. unguis-cati. (B. tweediana.) Argentina. **H.** An elegant vine of delicate appearance, exceptionally fine for covering stone and brick houses—or wooden, if you choose—with splendid bright yellow flowers 2 inches across, in early spring. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Pithecoctenium Clematidium.

B. venusta. See **Pyrostegia.**

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis. T. Brazil. This is the richest colored of the purple kinds flowering a long season. For general description, see under "B. glabra sanderiana." $2.00 each.

B. "Crimson Lake." T. The finest of all the kinds. Rich, glowing crimson, later overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond comprehensive description. $3.50 each.

B. glabra sanderiana. T. Paper Flower. Brazil. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but showing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine, or shrub, or small tree by training. 35c, $3.50 per doz. Trained standards at $1.50 and $2.00.

B. Rosa Catalina. T. A rich "American Beauty" color in full sun, varying to light pink in shade. $3.00 each.

B. rosea speciosa. T. Rich pink to salmon-red tones, according to sun exposure. $3.00 each.

B. spectabilis. T. Brazil. This has flowers of a deeper shade of purple than B. g. sanderiana, flowering in spring only. 50c.

B. spectabilis lateritia. T. Flowers of this very rare sort are of brick-red color, in full sun, varying to lighter reddish-pink in shade. $2.50.

CLEMATIS paniculata. H. Japan. A very vigorous creeper, almost smothering itself in bloom in summer. Flowers an inch across, pure white, star-shaped, followed by feathery seed vessels. 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonae. T. (C. balfourii). West Africa. Quick growing; of unusual merit; flowers bright scarlet, enclosed partly in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The flowers last for many weeks and are produced in quantity. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. t. delicatum. T. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish, instead of white, and turns a reddish bronze with age. 15c and 25c.

CRYPTOSTEGIA madagascariensis. T. Madagascar. A strong growing, woody vine that with a little support will make a shrub-like growth. Leaves glossy green and showy flowers are pinkish, 2½ to 3 inches across. Nice young plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; stronger stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DEGUELIA timoriensis. T. A very vigorous vine from Timor bearing long spires of pure white, sweet-scented flowers in enormous profusion in summer and autumn. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DIOSCOREA sp. Air Potato. T. Rampant grower, suitable for porches, or where a quick cover is desired. Leaves large, glossy green, strongly nerved. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

D. sativa. (D. versicolor). **T.** A very rapid climber with velvety chocolate colored, heart-shaped leaves with a broad silver-white stripe in the center. Often the whole leaf is marbled with silvery-gray. Under sides of leaves a rich purple. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

EUONYMUS radicans. H. Japan. This has small green leaves which turn bronze in winter. Clings to any solid support unaided. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

FICUS pumila. (F. repens.) **H. Creeping Fig.** Orient. A very small-leaved evergreen creeper which attaches itself to any solid object and is largely used in South Europe and California for covering walls of houses, which it does perfectly. Will stand considerable frost when grown on walls. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

F. villosa. H. A stronger grower, with larger leaves than the preceding species, and perhaps not so hardy. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. H. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. So. East U. S. Well known woody twiner bearing glossy, evergreen foliage and a profusion of pure yellow, bell-shaped, very fragrant flowers in late winter. Very desirable for covering fences and also as a ground cover. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

The Beautiful Flowers of the Allamanda Cathartica Hendersonii.

Solanum Seaforthianum.

HEDERA helix. H. English Ivy. Europe to Asia. Ornamental woody root-climbing vine, valuable for its handsome large evergreen foliage. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

JAQUEMONTIA pentantha. A charming blue flowered **Morning-Glory,** native of the Florida Keys. A rather delicate-appearing vine, with small, glossy foliage, but very floriferous. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

JASMINUM nitidum. T. Admiralty Islands. Slender branched, twining plant, with shining foliage and white, very fragrant flowers. An excellent greenhouse subject as well as for out-door planting in South Florida and the tropics. One of the most choice climbing subjects we know. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; heavier, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

J. officinale. H. Jessamine. Persia. Long, slender grower, requiring support, with small, dark green leaves and fragrant white flowers of small size in summer. 25c.

J. pubescens. H. India. Shrubby vine with white flowers, borne profusely in late fall. Of rapid growth. Strong plants, 35c each.

KRAUNHIA brachybotyra rubra. H. (Wistaria.) Japan. A vine of easy growth with compound leaves and drooping spikes of rich, blue flowers produced all summer freely. Deciduous. 1 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

LONICERA sempervirens. H. Coral Honeysuckle. Native. High climbing, broad leaved, hardy vine, with tubular, usually waxy-scarlet flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. H. Wire Plant. New Zealand. A twining or drooping plant with slender wiry stems much used in California for vases, baskets, boxes, etc., and as a high-climbing vine on chimneys, etc. Price 50c each.

MARSDENIA floribunda. T. Tropics. A twining shrub with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of white flowers, related to Stephanotis. Strong plants, 50c.

NINTOOA japonica. H. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Japan. A very strong grower, with handsome foliage, which turns a pleasing bronze in very cold weather. Fine for covering rocks, the ground, or for trellises, etc.

Tecoma Capensis.

The flowers are pure white, changing to creamy yellow, fragrant and are almost ever-blooming. 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

PETRAEA volubilis. T. Queen's Wreath. American Tropics. This magnificent vine has been on our grounds for years, but is so very difficult of propagation that we have hitherto been unable to grow a stock of it. Leaves are of medium size, evergreen; harsh to the touch; flowers produced freely in long branched panicles of an exquisite shade of blue, changing to lavender in age; these appear at intervals through the year. We are now offering strong layered plants at 75c, $7.50 per doz.

PHILIBERTELLA clausa. T. Florida. A native twining perennial with glossy, evergreen leaves and bearing sweet-scented white flowers in profusion. 25c.

PITHECOCTENIUM clematidium. H. South America. Attractive climbing plant with rather delicate foliage and attractive, pure white flowers. Blooms in spring. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

P. muricatum. T. Mexico. Coarser, more vigorous growing vine with terminal, many flowered racemes of white blossoms having creamy-yellow throats. Very attractive. 25c.

PORANA paniculata. T. Snow Creeper. India. A strong, shrubby climber, every branchlet terminating with a panicle of innumerable white flowers. $1.50.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. T. (Bignonia venusta.) **Flame-flower.** Brazil. A grand, tropical, trumpet creeper, growing on high trellises or trees up to 70 ft. or more, and producing countless tubular flowers of a bright orange-red in winter and spring, sometimes followed by a second crop in June. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

SMILAX. H. Our native evergreen **"Greenbriar"** or **"Bamboo Creeper."** Don't confound the name with the greenhouse vine, Myrsiphyllum. This hardy plant is prickly and bears quantities of black or green berries; the cut masses of vines are used in large decorations, being shipped from the South largely. Strong roots, 15c. $1.00 per doz.

SOLANDRA guttata. T. Mexico. The **Chalice Vine.** A rapid grower, with heavy broad foliage. Flowers yellow, very handsome, rather like the Allamanda, freely borne. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

SOLANUM seaforthianum. T. West Indies. A medium-sized delicate vine with compound leaves and bunches of sky-blue flowers, which are followed by scarlet berries greatly liked by birds. Called in Mexico **"Tomatillo."** 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c.

S. wendiandii. T. Costa Rica. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves, but most elegant, lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. 25c.

TECOMA capensis. T. South America. A strong-growing shrubby climber, with elegant pinnate leaves and producing constantly clusters of bright scarlet-orange, showy flowers. 25c.

T. jasminoides. T. Australia. Attractive climber with waxy, dark green, pinnate leaves and compact panicles of flowers, white, streaked with red in the throat. 50c.

T. radicans. (Bignonia). **H.** The **Trumpet Creeper,** a hardy vine of the North, but found doing well in South Florida as well. The leaves are compound, deciduous; flowers in great clusters, orange-red, about 2 inches across. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

T. ricasoienia. T. Attractive vine with flowers of good size, white with reddish striped throats. 35c.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. T. India. Slender stemmed, twining vine, well clothed with dark green leaves of good substance, bearing salver-shaped, pure white flowers. 15c.

TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides. H. "Star-jessamine." A splendid Chinese vine, with very dark-green waxy leaves of small size. Flowers borne only in spring, are produced in uncountable numbers; pure white, heavily fragrant, about ¾ inch wide. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

T. j. variegatum. H. Leaves variegated with white and sometimes with pink. 35c.

VALLARIS heynei. T. Asia. Strong, quick-growing vine with smooth, dark green leaves and pure white flowers 25c.

VITIS capensis. T. Vigorous subject with large, ornamental foliage of good substance. 35c each, $3.50 per doz.

VINES CAN BE USED TO HIDE UNSIGHTLY OBJECTS

Flowers of the Queen's Wreath Vine (Petraea Volubilis)

BETTER THAN ANYTHING WE MIGHT SAY ABOUT OUR STOCK ARE THESE LETTERS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS

Tehauntepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, Nov. 17, 1916—Your shipment of plants sent me by mail on October 25th, last, arrived here yesterday. Upon unpacking I find that everything is in excellent shape and am certainly highly pleased with the care taken on your part. Thanking you for the promptness and careful attention,—Wilbur Barker.

Stephenville, Texas, Jan. 2, 1917—The plants arrived in perfect condition and were such fine specimens that I want to thank you for your careful consideration of my need.—Mrs. S. D. Naylor.

Belleville,Ill., Dec. 30, 1916—Palms and air plants arrived Friday were in a fine condition. Was more than surprised. You have by far the largest assortment and variety of rare plants. —Mrs. Ed. Dauback.

Winter Park, Fla., June 30, 1917.—The plants have arrived and were very satisfactory. The twelve arborvitae also came and are splendid specimens of their kind. Thanks for the letter giving instructions.—H. Siewert.

Southern Citrus Corporation, Lake Alfred, Fla., June 26, 1917—The plants are fine. Do not show transplanting at all.—J. A. Smith, Mgr.

Laredo, Texas, March 16, 1917—I am in receipt of your invoice of March the 10th. All of the plants covered by this invoice arrived all right and I thank you for the good attention given to my order.—Federico Narro.

Salem, Va., April 13, 1917—The package arrived safely and in good condition. Thanks for your promptness.—Mrs. G. R. Pierpont.

YOU WILL BE AS WELL PLEASED

Flame Vine (Pyrostegia Venusta) the Most Brilliant Winter Flowering Vine in Florida.

Foliage and Decorative Plants

MOSTLY tropical, suitable for greenhouses, the living room, warm business offices, for bedding out in the summer at the North, or planting permanently in open ground in the tropics, and along our Southern and Western coast regions where only a slight protection from frost will be necessary.
Among those best suited to planting out even where subjected to freezing temperatures are the Acalyphas, Poinsettias, Phyllanthus, like many tropical shrubs, when frozen down they come right back and are attractive again in a few weeks. The surest method of protecting stem and roots is to bank up with soil as high as one chooses, to keep out actual freezing; do this at the signs of the first hard frost and leave until growth starts in the spring. For color suggestions in planting, which should be more carefully observed in the planting of this kind of stock even than in the flowering shrubs, see page 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.

ACALYPHA bicolor compacta. A rather dwarf grower, 3 to 4 ft. with broad green leaves, marbled and edged with creamy white. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. godseffiana. A dwarf species, 3 to 4 ft., leaves broad green, margined yellow, and suffused more or less with pink. 25c and 35c.

A. marginata. The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to 8 ft. high. Fast growing. Leaves green, margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream. In cool weather is exceptionally gorgeous. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. miltoniana. Of medium growth, with narrow, cut leaves, green and cream-colored. 15c, 25c and 35c.

A. mosaica. Mosaic-leaved. 4 to 6 ft. high. A most gorgeous plant, foliage showing all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings. A fine plant, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. tricolor. Resembling the preceding, but with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. 6-8 ft. high. A grand plant, which should be planted very extensively. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

ACHYRANTHES emersoni. A fine plant for bedding or window boxes, with deep red foliage. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

A. Parrache de Bailey. New variety with green foliage, reticulated with creamy yellow; leaf stalks and stems crimson. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

ARALIA balfouri. A new species, 3 to 4 ft. high, with round leaflets beautifully variegated green, white and cream. Something like A. Guilfoylei, which see. 50c.

A. filicifolia. A fine shrubby plant, growing up to 8 ft. high. Valuable in all sizes. Foliage fernlike and attractive. 25c, 50c.

A. guilfoylei. A handsome species, compound leaves, which are variegated green, white and cream, 8 to 10 ft. high. Very showy for both pots and bedding. 15c to 50c.

ARDISIA crenulata. A beautiful small shrubby plant bearing scarlet berries and used for table decoration in winter. Makes a fine shrub in South Florida, growing 5 to 8 ft. high. Nice stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz

A. c. alba. A white form of the foregoing. Nice plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

ASPARAGUS plumosus. A very fine, fern-leaved climbing plant, particularly adapted for bouquets and all cut-flower work, etc. Lasts for days without water. May be grown outdoors in Florida and warm regions. A fine pot plant for any climate. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; fine sepcimens at 25c and 35c.

A. sp. from Natal. A very strong climber with distinct foliage, fragrant ffowers, which will keep for a very long time after being cut. 25c, $2.50 doz.

A. sprengeri. One of our introductions from South Africa in 1888. Indispensable to every florist. The plant is best grown in baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. A grand plant in any size. Fine plants in various sizes. 10c, $1.00 per doz.; 15c, $1.50 per doz., larger, 25c.

CARLUDOVICA palmata. The **Panama Hat** plant. Resembles a palm, but has no trunk. Leaves palmate. A very decorative plant, reaching a height of about 4 or 5 feet. Specimens, 50c and $1.00.

COLEUS. The unequaled bedding foliage plant. Also useful for window and porch boxes, etc. A good variety of colors and kinds. Fine plants 10c, 85c per doz., $5.00 per 100.

Coleus. Cecil Brown. A creeping sort, small foliage, general effect, purplish-brown and green. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

COSTUS speciosus. A curious **Spiral Flag,** with orange-colored heads, makes a good shrubbery plant in open ground here. 35c.

CROTON. See **Phyllaurea.**

For Porch Boxes Use Some Asparagus Sprengeri.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. Mexico. A small, shrubby plant with very small, narrow leaves and lavender flowers. An attractive little plant for window boxes and conservatory. 10c each, 85c a dozen.

CURCULIGO recurvata. A broad-leaved plant growing about 4 feet high, resembling a young palm, or Panicum palmifolium. $1.00.

DIEFFENBACHIA nobilis. A fine evergreen resembling a dwarf Musa, with broad leaves profusely blotched with creamy white. Needs heat and moisture. Strong stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DRACAENA fragrans. A large green-leaved plant somewhat resembling Maize, but much heavier and more fully furnished with beautiful foliage. A touch plant for the decorator. 50c.

D. godseffiana. A dwarf, branched plant with short leaves, green and cream colored. A nice pot plant. 25c.

D. haageana. A smaller growing, plain green variety, very attractive grower. 25c.

D. indivisa. The famed **Dragon Tree.** A handsome plant in all sizes with long, narrow leaves and, when planted out in open ground, a trunk three to ten inches thick with age. This is hardy in California and South Florida and useful in landscape gardening. Strong plants of decorative value at 25c to 75c each.

ERANTHEMUM albomarginatum. (Formerly listed as Jacobinia sp.) A pretty variegated leaved plant, foliage green, gray and white. 15c and 25c.

EUPHORBIA pulcherrima. The **Poinsettia.** Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts from 6 to 12 inches across remain vivid for many weeks. A great plant for warm countries. (The plants we offer are simply nursery stock, and **not florist's stock in bloom.**) 10c, $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100. Heavier stock, 20c, $2.00 per dozen.

White Poinsettia. A new and charming addition to the genus, a great novelty as yet. Strong plants, 75c.

FICUS altissima. This is catalogued by a few prominent European firms as F. Chauvierii. A magnificent new rubber plant of our introduction from India. Large roundish-oblong leaves, with prominent veins. A fine specimen plant in all sizes. Beautiful plants 1 ft. high, 40c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft. or taller, $1.00.

F. elastica. See also Dept. II. Fine plants. Prices, 40c to $1.50.

F. elastica variegata. This is a rare variegated plant of great beauty. 75c to $1.50.

GREVILLEA robusta. See Dept. II.

HELICONIA bihai. Wild Plantain or **Balisier,** of Central America. A fine plant, growing to a height of 10 to 15 ft., resembling a Musa. Green foliage, purplish stems, yellow flower spikes, 50c.

Asparagus Plumosus.

Pandanus utilis in open ground.

H. lehmanni variegata. A stocky, broad-leaved plant, somewhat resembling a miniature banana, with leaves striped with creamy yellow, and having yellow stems. 50c, 75c and $1.00.

HEMIGRAPHIS colorata. A purple-leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets, or as a cover plant, but needs heat. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

MARANTA arundinacea variegata. Commonly catalogued as **Phrynium variegatum.** A plant with canna-like foliage growing up to a height of 3 feet, beautifully variegated with white. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

NEPHETHYTIS liberica. A quickly growing climber, with fleshy stems like Philodendron in habit, having trilobed leaves. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

N. triphylla. Resembling the Nephethytis liberica, but having leaves variegated with white. Fine. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

NOLINA tuberculata. A splendid plant, resembling a Yucca or Dracaena, but with an enormous bulbous base, from which the trunk runs up very slenderly, and is crowned with a great head of long narrow leaves. Has proved hardy in South Florida out doors, and is an effective subject growing up to 8 feet or more in height. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

OPLISMENUS burmani. (Panicum variegatum). A delicate grass, broad leaved with variegation of green, white and pink. Useful for border, hanging baskets, etc. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

PANAX excelsum. Foliage very finely cut. Makes a fine, bushy plant of elegant appearance. 25c to 50c.

P. fruticosum (plumatum). This has fern-like leaves and is of a quicker growth than most others. The foliage is grayish green, with a suggestion of white in it. 15c to 50c.

P. species. A new, green-leaved sort, with very pretty serrated foliage of distinct character and good habit. 25c to 50c.

PANDANUS utilis. The well known **Screw Pine.** Resembles a pineapple plant when small, having leaves with small red spines along the edges. A very symmetrical and handsome plant suitable for vases, etc. Beautiful plants in several sizes. 10 to 12 in. high, 25c; 12 to 18 in., 50c; specimens, $2.00 and $3.00.

P. veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped with white. A magnificent plant. Fine plants of decorative sizes. 50c to $3.00.

Plants without variegation of this species, or with but a faint suggestion of it, may be had at 50c to $1.50.

PHYLLAUREA variegata. Crotons. Splendid

shrubby plants with variegated foliage, both narrow and broad, requiring plenty of heat and moisture. No other genus of decorative plants can furnish such a variety of color. Grand plants for bedding out, and for growing in pots or tubs. Mixed plants not labeled, small, all different, 10c, $1.00 per doz.; larger, 6 to 10 inches high, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; better, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Choice plants, 50c, $5.00 per dozen. Nice specimens, 75c and $1.00.

Following is a list of the choicer varieties and in addition we have a number of sorts in a great variety of form and color not sufficiently distinctive to merit special descriptions. These we are selling in mixed collections as noted heretofore, and can be supplied according to special preferences as wide or narrow leaved, lighter green and yellow tones or darker green and red tones predominating, etc.

Amabile. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, very highly colored, showing pink, purple, green and yellow. 25c and 50c.

Andreanum. Broad-leaved, high color; orange pale yellow, etc. Very gorgeous variety. 25c and 50c.

Aureo-maculatum. Very small and narrow foliage; green, spotted yellow. 35c.

Dayspring. Leaves rather broad, bright yellow and orange-red on green. One of the showiest varieties we have. Fine strong stock at 25c and 50c.

Gen. Paget. Leaves extremely broad, green and yellow; a superb show variety. 75c.

Number Four. Strikingly beautiful broad leaved variety, highly colored yellow, green and red. 50c.

Orvilla. Beautiful broad leaves, green, barred and spotted with deep yellow. Splendid. 50c.

Picturatum. Narrow, long leaves, green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. Very rich colored. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Robert Craig. Beautiful broad leaved variety, with orange-red variegations. 50c.

Tortilis. A spirally-twisted, distinct and interesting as well as showy variety. Colors bright red and yellow on green ground.

Veitchii. Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Weismanni. Leaves rather narrow; green barred and blotched yellow, with pink or red stems. 25c.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus var. roseo-pictus. (Breynia.) **Snow Bush.** Shrub with loose, rather wiry branches, somewhat zig-zag. Leaves compound, mottled with white and pink. A splendid plant for low hedges, borders, etc., or as a single specimen. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c.

POTHOS aureus. A clinging aroid plant with heart-shaped leaves, 6 to 8 inches across, green and golden yellow. Fine. Strong plants. 15c.

RAVENALA madagascariensis. The famed **Traveler's Tree** of Madagascar. Has a trunk like a palm, with enormous heavy smooth leaves two-ranked, something like banana leaves. Very beautiful and interesting. Strong stock 50c and $1.00.

RIVINA humilis. Blood Berry. A beautiful native plant, much branched, and bearing profusely bright scarlet berries of small size. 15c and 25c for plants of bearing size.

SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla. A broad-leaved plant from Ecuador, growing about 4 feet high. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. 25c.

Ficus Elastica.

SANSEVIERA. See Dept. XII.

THALIA divaricata. * * **S. T.** A magnificent native, ornamental bog plant, which may be grown at the North as easily as a canna. The enormous leaves, with red midribs, resemble the banana, and are 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers purplish, borne on stems 6 to 10 feet tall. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

ZEBRINA pendula. The **Wandering Jew.** A creeping plant, fine for baskets or for covering large surfaces. Foliage green and purple. 5c. Sufficient for small basket. 10c.

ZINGIBER d'arcyi. A lovely foliage plant; leaves green, edged with white, often with pink. Flowers in a deep red ball-like scape about 2 ft. high and very effective. Grows in part shade. $1.00.

Collection D. Five choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, for 50c.

Collection DI. Ten choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, for $1.00.

See index for plants you are hunting for, at the back of this book.

1160 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 25, 1916—The plants arrived in fine shape and did not suffer in any way from their long journey. (And later:—The plants I received from you at that time are making splendid growth.)—James Livingstone.

DeLand, Fla., Aug. 14, 1917—The ferns and crotons came in splendid condition. I don't think they ever knew they had left Oneco. It is a pleasure to buy plants of Reasoner Brothers. —Arthur N. Hull.

West Hartford, Conn., Mar. 30, 1917—Thank you heartily for so kindly forwarding me the valuable advice and information received this morning. I consider the plants from your nursery among my choicest, and they excite much interest and admiration.—Mrs. M. A. Andrews.

Ferns and Selaginellas

FERNS are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many special uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decorations, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinieres and hanging baskets, if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture, these should all be given some sunshine, if possible, daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf mould, or **very old,** well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rankgrowing plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection and will be found quite complete. See special offer of collection of Ferns, at end of Department.

ADIANTUM caudatum. A small plant, rooting at the tips of fronds—a kind of "walking fern;" very pretty. 25c.

A. farleyense gloriosa. The new **Glory Fern.** This is a grand new fern very much like the old type, but comes from spores, and is a very valuable acquisition. The fronds are heavy with very broad pinnae, exceedingly graceful, and the plant attains large size under very ordinary culture and conditions. Fine plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

A. hybridum. A **maiden hair fern.** A splendid new species similar in style to cuneatum, but has heavier and larger foliage; the finest sort known for florists' use for cutting, and also the best for amateurs in the South, growing well for everyone. A grand acquisition for house growth. Fine plants, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

A. lunulatum. A "walking fern," rooting at the tips of fronds. A small, graceful plant, fine for baskets. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c.

ALSOPHILA australis. Australian Tree Fern. Very fine long fronds, and with age develops a trunk sometimes 25 ft. high. Young plants 50c, $5.00 per doz.

BLECHNUM serrulatum. * This handsome native plant works in well in large ferneries. Grows from 2 to 6 ft high. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Fern Adiantum.

CERATOPTERIS tartarea (Gymnogramme tartarea). The **Silver Fern.** Tall and vigorous, with white powder on under surface of the fronds. Needs plenty of light and heat. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger at 25c.

CIBOTIUM barometz. This belongs to the tree ferns, but has no trunk. The broad, elegant fronds are very beautiful and lace-like, with a delightful **fragrance** at times. Of quick and easy growth, this is a very popular house plant. Very strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Large specimens 35c and 50c.

C. schiedei. A very imposing **tree fern** of rare beauty, and with a hardy constitution, so that it may be easily handled. Difficult of propagation, it will never be common. Fronds are very broad and of a drooping nature, so that the plant shows best when standing on a pedestal when in a young state before the trunk is of appreciable size. $1.00.

DRYOPTERIS sp. Jamaica (Lastrea). A beautiful vigorous plant of creeping habit, forming dense clumps about 18 inches high. Strong plants 25c, $2.50 per doz.

D. species unknown. A new and unidentified species of beauty with long, arching, graceful fronds, numerous but not compact and bushy as in the preceding type. Large plants out of eight-inch pots at $1.50 each.

D. thelypteris. A delicate native fern, with narrow fronds, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

HEMIONITIS palmata. A very dwarf fern with broad palmate leaves, covered with a velvety down. 25c.

LYGODIUM scandens. * Japanese Climbing Fern. A rare thing—a real vine that happens to be a true fern. Grows up vigorously to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and makes a mass of the most charming lace-like growth, admirable as a specimen plant, or when cut for decorations. Very useful to the florist. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

MICROLEPIA hispida. A rather dwarf plant not over 10 to 15 inches high, spreading rapidly, making good clumps. Strong plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra large, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

M. hirta cristata. A very lacy leaf of large size, divided and crested beautifully. The long fronds arch over, forming splendid specimens. 25c.

NEPHROLEPIS. The Sword Fern. The various species of this popular genus are the best known house ferns, growing under adverse conditions well and giving satisfaction to all. They are without doubt the most popular ferns for the living room and business office, being very showy and of very easy growth. They are grown in pots on pedestals, or in hanging baskets, thus showing off their wonderful plumy fronds to best advantage.

N. amerpohlii. The "Lace Fern." A new form of the popular ruffled sword fern, with very broad fronds having exceedingly finely-cut sub-divided pinnae, overlapping and giving a heavy rich effect. A splendid new plant of the highest merit, 25c.

N. cordata compacta. Stocky and dwarf, with beautiful dark-green leaves; a splendid plant, which should be freely used. Fine plants, 15 and 25c.

N. cordifolia. Something like the preceding, but with longer fronds not usually so dark-green, and growing up to 2 feet high. A fine species of easy growth for baskets. 15c and 25c.

N. davallioides furcans. The "Stag-Horn Boston Fern." A grand decorative plant, with the ends of the fronds and pinnae curiously divided and crested. A magnificent subject for a jardiniere, growing up to 4 ft. high and 6 ft. across. Nice stock, 25c and 50c. Specimens in tubs, $5.00.

N. exaltata. The **Sword Fern** of the Tropics, growing all round the earth. Formerly largely grown as a basket plant, but now superseded by the more popular variety, the Boston Sword Fern. Strong runners, 10c, 75c per doz., $4.00 per 100.

N. exaltata bostoniensis. The **Boston Fern.** Widely grown and a general favorite. A grand plant for general decorative use, always fine and beautiful. 25c.

N. exaltata. var. "Roosevelt." A wonderfully charming new form of the Boston Fern, enthusiastically described by the disseminators as "The Grandest Fern of the age." In general, it resembles a Boston Fern, but has many more fronds per plant; is bushier and handsomer. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a pronounced wavy effect unlike all others. 25c.

N. scottii. Scott's Compact Boston Fern. A good form of the sword fern with broader fronds and a greater number per plant than the common sort; semi-dwarf. A very fine fern. Strong beautiful plants. 25c and 35c.

N. superbissima. "Fluffy-ruffles" fern. Entirely different from all other sword ferns, with dwarf and compact leaves, the pinnae being crowded and overlapped; very dark green color. 25c.

N. whitmani. "Ostrich Plume Fern." A great fern which appeals to everyone. Leaves very long and beautifully divided into almost lace-like divisions. A very charming plant, 25c.

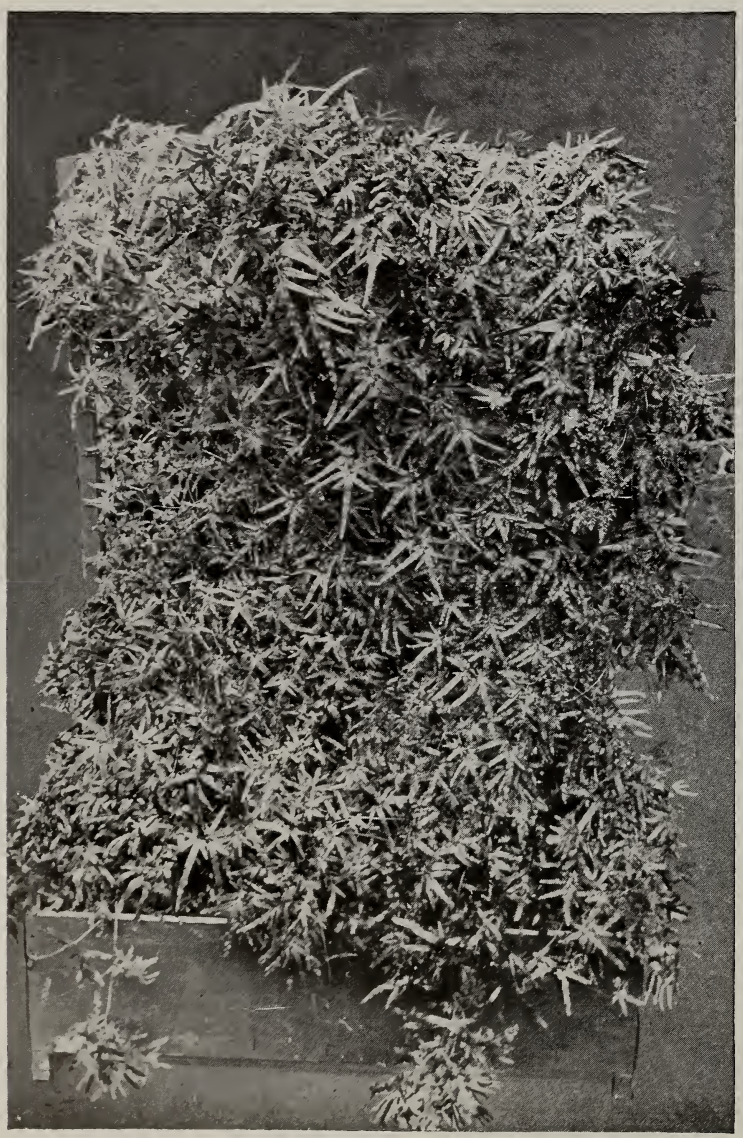
OSMUNDA cinnamomea. * The **Cinnamon Fern.** A hardy native fern of very large size—3 to 5 ft.—with fronds bearing spores, without any green foliage, coming up in the spring. 15c and 25c.

O. regalis. * The **Royal Fern.** This has broad, elegant sub-divided fronds of great beauty, growing up to 5 ft. 15c and 25c.

POLYPODIUM aureum. The **Golden Polypody.** This has broad, coarse fronds, and grows in fibre of palmetto trees. Distinct, 20c.

P. polypodioides (incanum.) * **Resurrection Fern.** Small plant with short fronds 6 inches long, growing freely on rough-barked trees in Florida; in moist weather they uncurl and grow. 10c to 25c.

P. mandaianum. A most magnificent new creation among ferns, splendid in decorative character and value, the cut fronds lasting for a long time in water. This grand plant took first premium and gold medals wherever shown in 1912 and 1913, and is admired by everyone. It is of decorative value even when in a 3-inch pot, but is superb when fully grown, with fronds 5 feet long. 75c and $1.00.



The Lovely Japanese Climbing Fern.

P. phymatodes. A beautiful subject for rock work and similar locations, where it climbs freely over the surface. Strong plants, 25c.

POLYSTICHUM falcatum. (Cyrtomium falcatum.) The **Holly Fern.** This has dark-green very broad pinnae and makes a very fine specimen, up to 18 inches high. 25c.

P. lobatum (Aspidium tsussimense). A fine dwarf fern for either single specimens or filling fern dishes. 25c.

P. rochfordianum. New **Crested Holly Fern.** A very satisfactory plant for decorating, with dark-green foliage, waved, and deeply cut on the edges. While massive in appearance, it has a graceful and light effect. Fine young stock 25c, $2.50 doz.

PTERIS tripartita (marginata). A giant Hawaiian fern with fronds up to 4 ft. across and reaching a height of 7 ft. Truly a splendid giant fern of pleasing bushy appearance. 25c.

P. victoriae. A small plant, with foliage striped with white. Very pretty. 25c.

SELAGINELLA. Club Moss. Very delicate, fern-like plants, reminders of the pre-historic coal age. They need heat and moisture and very little sunlight. Fine for wardian cases.

S. braunii. Erect species with curving fronds a foot long. Very beautiful and interesting. 25c.

S. cuspidata. A dwarf tufted plant. 15c.

S. hemaetodes. One of the finest, from Guatemala, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches tall. 35c.

S. uncinata. Rainbow Moss. A creeping species, lying very flat, the fronds showing peacock-blue and bronze tints. Fine for edging, or tubs, baskets, etc. 15c.

S. vogelii. A fine, erect species, with leaves from 1 to 2 feet high, and showing bronze coloration at times. 35c.

S. willdenovii. A giant creeping species, with elegant fronds of a pleasing shade of peacock blue and green, bronze, etc. 25c.

No. 1 Collection of five strong Ferns, all labeled, for 40c. (Our selection only.)

No. 2 Collection of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice, all labeled, for $1.00. (Our selection only.)

No. 3 Collection of five Ferns, in large sizes of great decorative value, fine sorts, all labeled, $1.25. (Our selection only.)

No. 4 Collection of ten sorts, all different, suitable for a fernery, strong, showy plants, not labeled, for 75c.

Fort Myers, December 9, 1916—Many thanks for trees and plants sent. They were in fine condition and hope they will grow for me.—Mrs. Fred Hartman.

Panama City, Fla., Jan. 23, 1917—The plants received from you last week were so nice and fresh am encouraged to send you another small order which I will thank you to forward at earliest convenience.—Mrs. H. W. Woolf.

Tuberous — Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants —

PERHAPS the main reason that this class of plants has not been more generally used in horticultural work in this state is that their proper place in the landscape scheme is so little understood and appreciated. For with anything like adequate preparation of the ground there are no subjects more showy and, withal, satisfactory than the Hippeastrums (Amaryllis), Crinums, Gloriosa, Hemerocallis, Moraea, and the rest in their proper place. These flowering subjects should not be planted out as isolated specimens as we so frequently see them, but rather should be mixed in the border with ferns and low growing shrubbery, especially that with more or less ornamental foliage. Here they can throw up their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are faded and gone, there is still the border.

The Alocasias, Colocasias, Xanthosomas, etc., do best in a rather moist soil, and are especially happy on the margins of streams and ponds, where they make enormous masses of foliage, classic in design and invaluable for the striking effect they create in the garden picture.

Explanation of the starring system.—* Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions or for bedding out during summer at the North. * * Those of a semi-tropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. * * * Hardy as far North as the Ohio River (or farther) in the open ground.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.

ALOCASIA macrorrhiza. * Ceylon. Plain green leaves of a very stiff appearance, reaching a large size, resembling a Caladium. 25c.

A. macrorrhiza variegata. * Leaves variegated with white. Rare. 50c.

A. indica. (A plumbea.) * Borneo. Leaves metallic purplish green. Rare. 50c.

See Xanthosoma and **Colocasia** for allied plants.

AMARYLLIS. See **Hippeastrum.**

FANCY CALADIUMS. * * Splendid ornamental foliage dying down through the winter. Leaves arrow-shaped, marked with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purplish and sometimes almost a transparent white. No other plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers a moist and half-shaded place with rich soil. They are grand house plants and fine for window boxes, etc. Our collection is one of the finest in this country.

Mixed Red or **Pink Centers.** 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Mixed, all sorts. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Mixed from named varieties. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

New Lance-head hybrid. Very narrow leaves, greenish yellow, touched with red and brown: a dwarf sort. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Notice the Four Groups Following:—

FIRST GROUP; Price 20c each, $2.00 per doz., assorted to suit.

Bilontra. Green with large, beautiful, transparent violet centers.

Blanche Wise. Light green center with red blotches, dark green border.

Gertrude Judd Smith. Green with white blotches.

Wightii. Large, glossy green, with pure white and scarlet spots; fine for massing. Vigorous.

SECOND GROUP; Price 35c each, $3.50 per doz., assorted as desired.

Bahia. Red and creamy-white with light green border.

D. M. Cook. Leaf crinkled. Red center with green border heavily spotted deep red. Veins red.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Large leaves, creamy-yellow into green; large transparent white blotches; a few moss-green spots.

Gerupeba. Creamy-white with red spots and few moss-green blotches.

John Peed. Green border with red center and veins.

Mrs. Jennie S. Perkins. White with green border, splashed crimson. Very effective.

Pintado. Light green with pink and white spots.

THIRD GROUP; Price 50c each, $5.00 per doz., assorted to suit.

Amador Bueno. Mottled creamy and transparent white, deep green and light yellowish green.

Diego Flores. Green, transparent pink spots and blotches, covered yellowish-green.

Don Francisco de Souza. The green leaves are densely colored with large white glossy blotches.

Frances M. Laughlin. Deep pink center, narrow green border.

Hofgartner Vetter. Glowing red, deep green border Very striking and pink in color.

Pojuca. Transparent pink, narrow green ribs.

Putomayo. One of the grandest, constantly varying from deep red to transparent pink, covered with large and thousands of small blood red spots. Ribs narrow green.

P. W. Reasoner. Immense leaves of cheerful light-green, profusely spotted snowy-white.

Sergipe. Deep transparent rosy red, narrow yellowish red ribs, narrow green border.

Sorocaba. Transparent silvery white suffused pink, green ribs and vein. Very beautiful.

FOURTH GROUP; Price 65c each, $6.50 per doz., assorted to suit.

Boto Fago. Bright red center with light green border.

Joao Fernandez Viera. Vivid red center, narrow yellow border.

Marian A. McAdow. Glowing red, very narrow green border, finest of red varieties.

Minna Hoffman. Transparent rose on creamy ground; narrow yellowish ribs and veins.

Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer. Velvety red, with deeper red ribs; narrow green border. Later changes to beautiful pink. This is one of the most exquisite sorts.

Taipu. White center suffused with pink; green border flecked with white.

CANNAS. * * Splendid broad-leaved plants which give a tropical effect in bedding. One of the finest plants for general planting we know. Suitable for almost any and every place, no matter how limited. Their growth is so easy and flowers so freely produced that we wonder why they are not grown more widely. Rich soil, plenty of water and a sunny location are essential. After flowering, cut out each matured stalk to allow young suckers to come into blossom. Our collection embraces the best sorts, with both green and bronze foliage. All have exceedingly gorgeous flowers. **Strong roots without naming, mixed, all different, 85c per doz. (All started after March 1st.)**

GROUP I. Flowers with pink shades. Leaves green:

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. A remarkable new variety; exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and very large heads, very freely produced. Grows about 4 ft. 30c, $3.00 per doz.

Rosea Gigantea. Extra large individual blooms, borne in such abundance that the mass of color is amazing; petals frequently 2½ inches across; a rich, deep rose pink, almost coral. Grows 4 to 5 ft. 30c, $3.00 a doz.

Venus. A very choice variety, delicately colored. The flowers are medium size, rosy pink, with a mottled border of light yellow. Grows about 3½ ft. tall. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

GROUP II. Flowers with Red Shades. All have green foliage except Wyoming and Wm. Saunders, whose leaves are bronzed.

Gladioflora. Grows about 3½ ft. high. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like Gladioli. Petals rounded overlapping; color crimson, changing to carmine, edged with gold. 30c, $3.00 per doz.

Joliet. Rich green leaves with bronze flower stems; flowers bright orange-red, overcast with gold, enormous in size. Medium grower. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Marvel. A strong grower up to 5 feet. Flowers are a superb blending of red and yellow; back of each petal a rich gold that seems to shine through the scarlet face, giving the appearance of an illumination from below. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Mephisto. Very dark crimson. Flowers large, well up above the green foliage. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Carl Kelsey. A very large grower (up to 7 ft.) with green foliage edged purple. Enormous heads of flowers, of a brilliant orange-scarlet flaked and striped golden-yellow. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Kate Gray. Very robust sort, with extra large green leaves; flowers orange-scarlet, overlaid with gold, and measure from 5 to 7 inches across. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Pennsylvania. Six ft. high; green foliage; flowers pure deep scarlet, of immense size, 20c.

Uncle Sam. Giant Orchid-flowering canna, growing 7 feet high, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. 15c.

William Saunders. A truly magnificent bronze-leaved variety, growing about 4 feet high. The flowers are a gorgeous crimson-scarlet, of great substance and durability. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Wyoming. Purple-bronze foliage of a distinct shade. Immense flowers of a rich reddish-orange tint. Very fine. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

GROUP III. Flowers with White or Yellow Shades, etc. All with green foliage.

Austria. The gorgeous, orchid-flowered Canna, a hybrid with Canna flaccida as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. Golden-yellow. A very beautiful sort of easiest culture. 10c; 85c per doz.

Gladiator. Grows about 5 ft. tall. Color bright yellow, spotted red. A strong grower, with large heads of flowers which stand wind and sunshine better than others. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Indiana. A giant orchid-flowering sort, reaching height of 6 ft. Flowers glistening golden-orange, daintily striped red. The single flower often measures 7 inches across. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Italia. Orchid-flowering; of immense size. Gorgeous flowers; golden yellow blotched with orange-scarlet in the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Mont Blanc. (Improved.) Perhaps the very best sort with a close approach to a white flower. The flowers are creamy white of good substance. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Flaccida. Our native **Orchid Canna.** Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10c, 75c per doz.

COLOCASIA antiquorum illustris. * * India. Closely allied to Alocasia and Xanthosoma. This grows up from 18 inches to 3 feet. Leaves heavily blotched with velvety black. A splendid plant and fine for massing. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. esculenta. * * (Caladium esculentum.) **Elephant's Ear.** Pacific Islands. The well-known bedding plant used so much on lawns in the North. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra size, 25c.

C. species. * * **Dasheen.** A splendid starchy food plant, resembling potatoes and now grown generally in Florida for the markets. Grows on wet, rich soils of Florida to perfection. 10c, 85c per doz.

CRINUM. * * These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to Amaryllis and Pancratium. Evergreen of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, in the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. americanum. Native. A most beautiful plant producing umbels of large white lily-like flowers often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. 15c, $1.25 per doz.

C. capense album. South Africa. "Probably the hardiest pure species of Crinum, enduring the winters of the Middle States if protected with litter during cold weather." Flowers pure white, six to twelve in number. 50c.

C. c. rosea. A splendid rosy-pink form of the preceding. 50c.

C. fimbriatulum. Guinea. **Nassau** or **Milk and Wine Lily.** A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot plant or for bedding out during summer at the North. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 10c, 75c a dozen; blooming size, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. giganteum. Trop. Africa. Foliage very large, broad in the center, narrowing at both ends. Flowers bell shaped, pure white, highly scented. Needs half shade and moisture. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

C. hybridum, J. C. Harvey. A fine, vigorous hybrid (C. Moorei x C. Kirkii) evergreen, partaking in habit almost equally of both parents; hardier than C. Kirkii; adapted as well to tropical conditions as to more temperate climes. Flowers rose-pink, nearly as large as C. Moorei; more drooping in habit; not unlike Amaryllis Belladonna, exceedingly fragrant; very floriferous and of good substance, a single bulb often producing three flower stalks in one season. $2.00.

C. hybridum, W. C. Steele. Another nice hybrid raised by Mr. W. C. Steele of Florida. It is C. pedunculatum x C. Kirkii, and plants show some characteristics of both parents, being almost as hardy as C. pedunculatum. **Able to stand white frosts.** Flowers striped flesh-pink (almost white) and rose-pink, freely produced, and deliciously scented. Altogether a very good addition to the genus. Strong bulbs, will bloom this year, $1.00 each.

C. kirkii. E. Africa. The flowers are large, white with a reddish-purple stripe on the outside of each petal which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten or fifteen of these flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Fine large bulbs 15c, 25c and 35c.

C. kunthianum. Vigorous growing and abundant bloomer from New Granada. This is a grand species, with splendid flowers, dull white, tinged with rose-red. 20c and 35c.

C. virginicum. A choice hybrid originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy-pink. 25c to 50c.

CURCUMA petiolata. * * **Queen Lily.** India. A choice plant with broad leaves like a canna, but strongly veined and arched. Flowers in large torch-like bunches, white, tinted pink, which last for weeks. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

GLORIOSA superba. * * **Climbing Lily.** Africa and Asia. A gorgeous lily-like plant growing from 6 to 10 feet high, and bearing a profusion of scarlet and yellow flowers during the summer and fall. Is a first-class ornament for a screen or to grow over shrubs or palm trunks, but prefers full sun exposure. Tubers available only in winter and early spring. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium. * * **Ginger Lily. Butterfly Lily.** This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 6 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large

Fancy Caladium.

white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10c, 85c per doz.; larger plants may better be sent by express than by parcel post.

H. gardnerianum. * * India. Tall growing plant, with spikes of light yellow flowers followed by red, showy fruits. Considered the best of the genus and hardier than the preceding. Pot-grown plants. 50c each.

HEMEROCALLIS. The **Yellow Day-Lilies.** Old favorite plants for borders and beds beloved of our grandmothers, are splendid subjects for Florida and the South generally. We have three distinct sorts as follows, in fine, large sizes, at 15c each, $1.50 per doz.

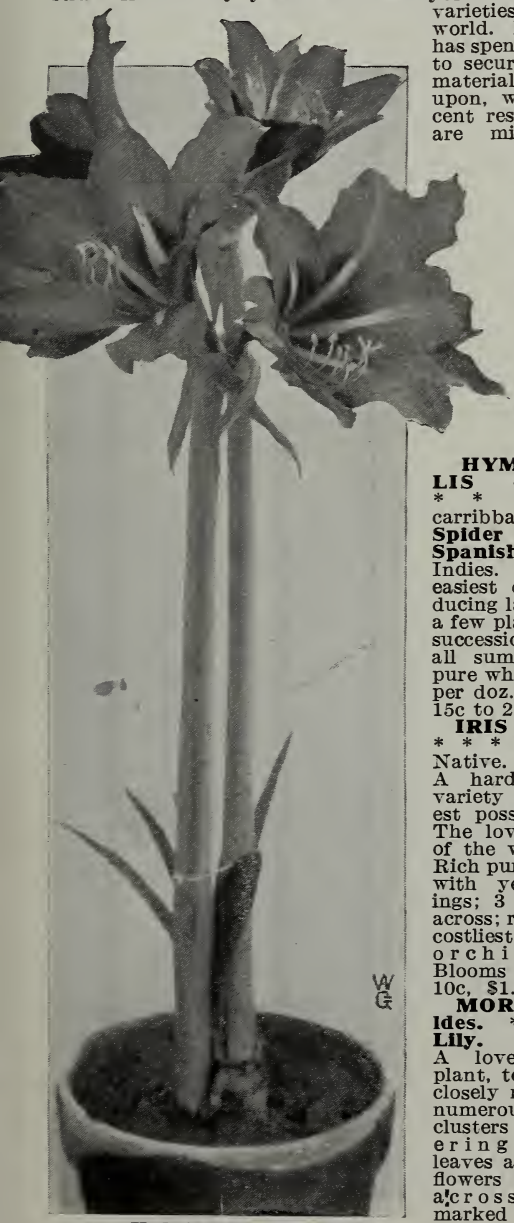
H. flava. * * * **Yellow Day Lily.** Europe and Asia. This flowers early and is a splendid plant for the South. Flowers are about 5 inches across, clear yellow and on long stems, above the foliage.

H. fulva. * * * Europe and Asia. The single form of **the Tawny Day Lily.**—See the following:

H. fulva. fl. pl. * * * Europe and Asia. The double flowered form of the **Tawny Day Lily.** Flowers bright orange-yellow, very freely borne in early summer. This is a valuable hardy border plant; will grow anywhere.

HIPPEASTRUM equestre. * * (Amaryllis.) **Barbados Lily.** Trop. America. Flowers large, bright red; of easy growth. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

H. Nehrling's Hybrids. * * This is a very superior strain from many years' work in hybridizing the finest varieties of the whole world. Dr. Nehrling has spent a large sum to secure the finest material to work upon, with magnificent results. These are mixed colors, mostly scarlet; we consider them unequaled. Some of these are quite sweetly scented. They bloom in spring or early summer. Large flowering bulbs 50c, $5.00 per doz

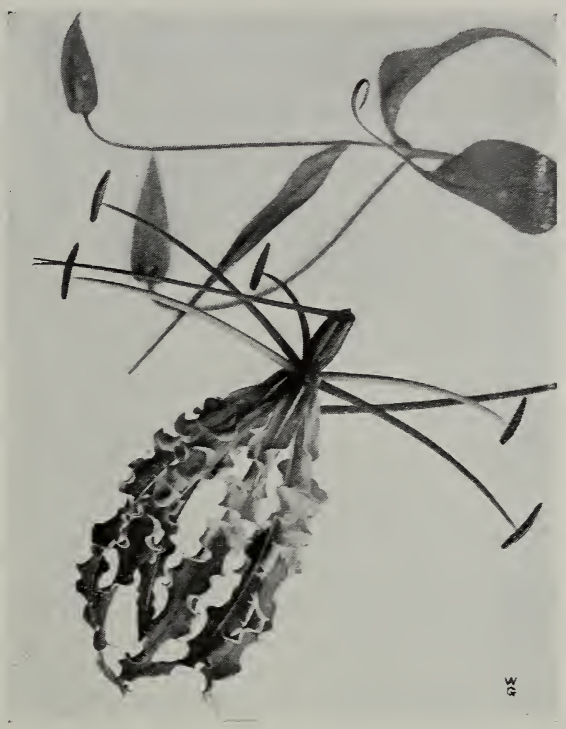


Hybrid Amaryllis.

HYMEN OCALLIS carribbaea. * * (Pancratium carribbaeum.) The **Spider Lily,** or **Spanish Lily.** West Indies. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color, pure white. 10c, 85c per doz.; very large, 15c to 25c.

IRIS hexagona. * * * **Blue Flag.** Native. Evergreen. A hardy Southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across; resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

MORAEA iridioides. * * **Natal Lily.** So. Africa. A lovely, iris-like plant, to which it is closely related, with numerous fan-shaped clusters of flat, tapering, ribbon-like leaves and spikes of flowers 3 inches across, white, marked yellow on claws of outer segments and style-crests marked with blue. This succeeds here to perfection and is without a peer as a border plant in Florida. 35c, $3.50 per doz.



Gloriosa superba.

REINECKIA carnea. * * A tufted plant with creeping rootstalk, grassy leaves, and rose-colored, fragrant flowers; from China. A useful plant for small borders. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

RICHARDIA africana. * * **Calla Lily.** A good, old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to October we can supply dry bulbs at 15c, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 25c.

XANTHOSOMA bataviensis. * The Xanthosomas are similar to Caladiums and Alocasias, having great arrow-shaped leaves, and many with edible tubers. This species has purple stems and dark green leaves. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Extra large 50c.

X. maculatum. (Formerly listed as Alocasia alba aureo-maculata.) * New. The immense pale green leaves are variegated with creamy yellow, and the leaf-stem tinted violet, also variegated. Very striking. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

X. marshalli. * (Sometimes called X. "Emerald.") Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; an especially good bedder for all parts of the States having warm summers. Quite different from the common "Elephant Ears" so often seen, and being of easy growth cannot fail to give satisfaction. Strong tubers (started after March 1st), 10c, 85c per doz.

X. sagittaefolium. * This has been grown in Florida for years—possibly by the Seminoles—and the tubers are excellent for culinary purposes. Leaves light green, plant vigorous. A very beautiful bedding plant. 10c, $1.00 per doz.; larger 15c, $1.50 per doz.; extra large 25c, $2.50 per doz.

X. violaceum * (X. javanica.) A grand species, of large size, with deep, bluish-green foliage and very dark stems. A superb decorative subject; evergreen habit. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.; extra sized 35c.

ZINGIBER officinale. The **Ginger Plant.** East Indies. May be grown like a canna during summer, dried off, and roots kept over winter in dry sand. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Fruit Trees and Plants

EXPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS.—T. Tropical sorts adapted only to extreme South Florida planting out of doors, or to plant sheds where they can receive adequate protection, or to the conservatories of the North. S. T.—Semi-tropical sorts adapted generally to peninsular Florida where, even if frozen back more or less, they come right out and flower and fruit with little set-back. H.—Hardy subjects for general planting over Florida and the Gulf Coast. All tropical stock does best when set in warmer weather. Of the hardier (H) subjects those marked with W should be set only during the period of December to March, with December much to be preferred.

The general culture of fruit trees and plants is not essentially different from that of other plants except in instances of certain subjects such as the Avocado, Mango, Citrus fruits etc. These receive special consideration under their respective headings to which we call your attention. For general planting suggestions see page 5.

In view of the special interest attached to the growing of the more tropical fruits in Florida the following notes should receive attention from those contemplating such plantings who are not thoroughly familiar with conditions here. This class of plants cannot stand much hard freezing but many recuperate quickly from the roots should tops be frosted, throwing up strong shoots which bear again after reasonable time. In this class, of special value to Florida, are guavas, Surinam cherry, pineapples, bananas, avocados, rose-apple, and others, all of which should be grown above the frost "line," even for occasional crops.

We would here call special attention to the **Avocado,** so long considered strictly tropical and adapted only to extreme South Florida planting. With the introduction into the State of the hardier types of Mexican and Guatemalan varieties from the highlands of those countries where they developed special powers of resistance to low temperatures, it is now possible for home owners over almost the entire State to have this magnificent salad-fruit on their tables throughout the year. Turn to page 47 and read carefully the information condensed from the leading horticulturists and scientists of the country.

Tropical trees in frosty parts of South or Central Florida can be protected during the first year or more by light frames covered with cloth, paper or burlap, and if necessary, using a lamp on very cold nights. Provide ventilation during the day. Budded or grafted trees should be banked with soil to preserve the variety well above the union.

Boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., may be stood about tropical trees during the winter in addition to banking, where not otherwise protected. Train trees low so that the branches will protect the trunk and larger limbs. When trees have attained considerable size they will stand more cold than when small. Specimen tropical trees will be found more fully protected when shaded in the morning hours, allowing frost to thaw gradually; large trees or buildings on the east of such specimens will provide considerable protection from the damaging effect of the sun's rays.

ACHRAS sapota. T. Sapodilla (Zapote). Tropical America. Symmetrical tree, 25 to 30 ft., with broad evergreen leaves and bearing russet fruits of thin shell-like skin containing juicy and most luscious pulp. Usually bears two crops annually. Juice of bark furnishes the chicle used in making chewing gum. 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

AMYGDALUS persica. H. W. Peach. (Melocoton). A deciduous tree bearing delicious fruits of distinctive flavor, particularly valuable as they come in much earlier than the Northern Peaches. We offer only a selected list of choice varieties which, when grafted on plum stock, are free from root-knot. They should be planted only on **well drained** land; in fact, after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

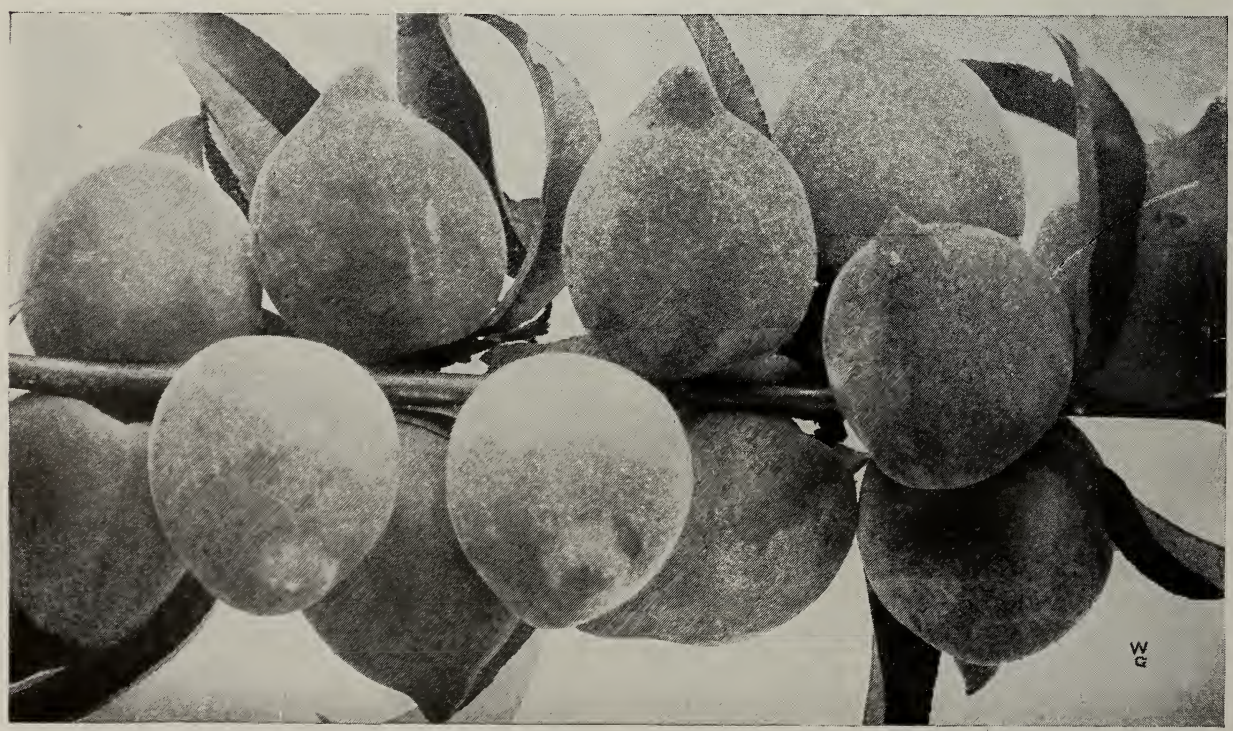
Prices of root-grafted peach trees on plum stock. 3 to 4 ft. 25c, $2.50 per doz., $17.00 per 100.

Angel. Of good size, with yellow skin, washed with red. Flesh white. Freestone. Ripens in June.

Hall's Yellow. A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin, yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

Jewell. The earliest and best market peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

Peach on peach roots. For new land, comparatively free of root-knot, the peach roots do well, and for customers desiring to plant this type we are handling the following two varieties; **Jewell,** described in the foregoing, and **Red Ceylon,** a productive variety, free-



Jewell Peaches

stone, ripening in May, of medium quality and special value for cooking. **Price on peach roots;** 4 to 5 ft. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

ANANAS sativus. T. Pineapple. (Pina). Those desiring large quantities of either slips or suckers should write us, stating number required, and get a net estimate. Rooted plants in stock as follows:

Red Spanish. The ordinary commercial sort so largely grown. 15c, $1.25 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

Smooth Cayenne. The only sort without spines on the leaves. A very valuable sort, now extensively grown in the Tropics, both for shipping fresh and canning. This is a fine variety for the home garden, as it bears almost any time throughout the year. 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

ANNONA muricata. T. Sour Sop. (Guanabano). West Indies. Small shrubby tree, 15 to 20 ft., with fragrant, laurel-like leaves. Fruit large, 4 to 6 lbs. or more, juicy, of sub-acid flavor. Used much in sherbets. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

A. reticulata. T. Custard Apple, or **Bullock's Heart. (Corazon).** Trop. America. A small bushy tree bearing yellowish, heart-shaped fruits 3 to 4 in. across, containing a sweet, custard-like, granular pulp. Very nice. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

ANTIDESMA bunius. T. Quick growing, small trees, bearing sub-acid fruit of small size, used chiefly for preserving. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

AVERRHOA carambola. T. Carambola. Moluccа Islands. Small evergreen tree, quite ornamental. Fruit five-angled, 3 to 5 in. long, quite acid, used in cooking. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CARICA papaya. T. Papaw or **Melon Fruit. (Papaya).** Tropical America. Fast growing, herbaceous and branchless tree, 15 to 20 ft., of ornamental foliage and bearing numbers of delicious, melon-like fruits, which are highly esteemed for dessert and as an aid to digestion because of the papain they contain. Plants are pot-grown from choice seed. Nice plants 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

CARISSA bispinosa. T. Amatungula. Natal. Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub, of glossy green foliage with elegant white flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruits about 1½ in. long, which can be eaten raw or can be cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plant is thorny, and is admirably adapted to hedge purposes wherever hardy. Grows exceptionally well near the sea coast, standing both wind and spray. 2-yr. seedlings, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Strong plants, specially propagated direct from fruiting specimen, 35c.

CARYOPHYLLUS jambos. T. (Eugenia) **Rose Apple (Poma rosa).** India and Malaya. Handsome, medium sized evergreen tree, with good sized pinkish-white, rose-scented and rose-flavored fruit, valuable for preserving and to candy. 1 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 3 yr. 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra large, fine plants at 50c.

CASIMIROA edulis. S. T. White Sapota (Zapote blanco). Tropical America. A large, handsome spreading tree that bears well in South Florida, and is hardier than most tropical trees. Fruit is yellow, about size of small orange, round, with smooth skin. The three or four seeds are imbedded in the delicious sweet pulp, peach-like in flavor. The fruit keeps well and has market possibilities. Our seed is from the finer Mexican strains. Nice pot-grown seedlings at 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

CHRYSOBOLANUS icaco. T. Cocoa-plum Icaco). Florida and the West Indies. Small, spreading sbrubby evergreen tree, bearing plum-shaped fruits of dark purple skin and white, agreeable flesh. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito. T. Star Apple (Caimito). West Indies. Quite large tree of handsome shape with striking leaves dark glossy green above and rich velvety-brown beneath. One of the most ornamental trees of the Tropics. Fruit is round, 2½ to 3 in. across, with a jelly-like substance surrounding the few large seeds, of sweet and agreeable taste. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

C. monopyrenum. T. Satin Leaf. Extreme South Florida. A beautiful tree, resembling the former in foliage, and with purple fruit, sweet and dry. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

CITRUS SECTION

Our nurseries for citrus stock are on high sandy soil, insuring good roots.

This class of stock succeeds equally well on low or high lands when transplanted, but we suggest that when set on low lands the planter make large mounds so that in wet seasons the crown roots may be well out of standing water. On low lands, if there is hard pan, the holes should be blasted out by dynamite, and free use of lime or marl made; the tap-roots should be cut rather short also—say about 9 to 12 inches.

Selection of Budwood. While this subject has been given much prominence during the past few years, it is nothing but the best practice observed by any reputable nurseryman of standing. We are glad that we can say that for over thirty years since our business was established we have been making a point of bud-selection from our test groves for quality, productiveness, vigor and for even less important points, as freedom from thorns, etc.

New Varieties. So many new varieties of fruits have been offered the public that we have been slow to push untried kinds without first determining their merits in our test grounds. However, there have been several of the leading varieties now grown that have been thoroughly tried out and are permanent acquisitions to the State's horticulture. The **"Royal Grapefruit"** is the early grapefruit, and is grown widely throughout the citrus belt for this attribute as well as for its excellent and distinctive qualities. The "Ellen" was one of our introductions, and while "Foster" was not found by us, we introduced it to the trade. The "Sour Rangpur" and "Thornless" Limes were both of our introduction. The "Oneco" Mandarin orange also belongs to our list and is one of the very best of the mandarin type.

Grafting Over Large Trees. This is now being practiced quite widely and is much preferable to budding into the sprouts. We will be glad to have interested parties write us on this matter and to furnish the scions at reasonable rate. Trees are in this way completely "made over" with only the loss of one crop.

The best time to set citrus trees is in November or December, but we sometimes hold stock until later and will agree to do so until February 15th, provided 25 per cent of the purchase price is paid down with order, the balance to be paid at time of ordering out the trees.

Our budded trees are stake-trained, but are headed back to develop stockiness, and unless requested to the contrary are cut back properly ready to set out, before being packed for shipment.

NEW PRICES ON CITRUS TREES.

(Subject to discount as per Rule 1, page 62.)

For All Varieties Except Foster Grapefruit and Those Specially Noted in Descriptive Text.

Height.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 to 2 ft.	$.55	$5.50	$45.00
2 to 3 ft.	.65	6.50	52.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	8.00	64.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	10.00	80.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.40	14.00	112.00
2 year	2.00	20.00	160.00

Write for Special Prices on Lots of Five Hundred or More, Stating Requirements.

PRICES ON FOSTER GRAPEFRUIT.

Height.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1 to 2 ft.	$.70	$7.00	$56.00
2 to 3 ft.	.85	8.50	68.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	10.00	80.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	12.50	100.00

GRAPEFRUIT, or POMELO. (Toronja). S. T.
(Citrus grandis.)

Ellen. A splendid new sort originating on our own grounds. Size large; skin thin; in shape slightly flattened; very juicy, with average number of seeds; not excessively bitter. On **pomelo,** and **sour orange.**

Foster. The newest and most valuable of all Grapefruit, identical with the celebrated **Walters,** from a tree of which it is a "sport," except in the color of flesh, which is described in the Government Pomological Notes as follows: "Next to the skin the flesh is a light purplish-pink color, which shades to a clear translucent color at the core; there is very little pulp." See descriptive notes under **"Walters."** We can furnish **Foster** on **grapefruit** and **rough lemon** stocks.

Marsh Seedless. Medium to large size; almost or quite seedless; juice somewhat bitter. The fruit is late in ripening and holds exceptionally well without waste. Grown on **rough lemon, pomelo,** and **sour orange.**

Pernambuco. Has been the leading sort in demand in this section for some years. Large size; late in ripening; bitter but fine. On **rough lemon** and **sour orange.**

Walters. This is the very best Florida native variety, originating at Belleview, in Marion County. Has the true grapefruit bitterness and flavor in perfection, and is a

wonderful bearer of the very best fruit. Season, fairly early to very late, according to soil and culture. Grown on **rough lemon, pomelo,** and **sour orange.**

THE KUMQUAT (Citrus japonica). ST. A small fruit and dwarf tree; admirable for small plots of ground or for conservatories. Fruit eaten either raw or cooked. Very ornamental. Prices on **rough lemon** and **trifoliata,** one year at 85c, $8.50 per doz.; 2 year at $1.10, $11.00 per doz.

(Trees are bushy and cannot be graded with standard citrus trees.)

THE LEMON (Citrus limonia) (Limon). ST. Of the many excellent commercial lemons we have the following two sorts in stock.

Dwarf Chinese Lemon. Valuable as a pot plant in the North, being very ornamental. In winter "a small plant often has a dozen large lemons hanging on its branches." Introduced by Dept. of Agriculture. Pot grown plants, small, 25c.

Genoa. This is perhaps the best known variety, largely grown in California, where it is frequently called **Eureka.** A very fine sort here in Florida, that should be nearly ripe, or fully ripe, before being used, thereby developing its juice to the full. Grown on **grapefruit** stock only.

THE LIME (Citrus aurantiifolia) (Lima). T. The limes are generally more tender than other citrus trees, and should have protection from cold in frosty locations. Limes have a very agreeable acid and as the fruit of several sorts ripens at intervals through the year, they are especially valuable for South Florida, both for home use and for market. Prices are the same as for grapefruit.

Tahiti. A very strong grower, with fruits as large as an ordinary lemon, very smooth, and almost seedless. On **grapefruit** stock.

Thornless. A great advance over the spiny Mexican lime; from Trinidad. Fruit is the same as the Mexican, of small size, and best quality, ripening mainly in the hot season; June to October. On **pomelo.**

THE MANDARIN (Citrus deliciosa) (Mandarina). ST. All in this group have usually flattened fruit, with fruit segments and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called "kid glove" oranges. Prices the same as on grapefruit trees.

Dancy (Tangierine). Fruit of delicious sparkling quality; mid-season in ripening; skin orange-red, very highly colored. Grown on **pomelo.**

Oneco. One of the few very best oranges of the mandarin type. Growth and general appearance of tree resembling Dancy, but the fruit is rounder, and later ripening; of the most exquisite flavor. More hardy than Dancy. On **pomelo.**

THE ORANGE (Citrus sinensis) (Naranja). ST. With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit by the Florida Citrus Exchange, orange growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida. We only offer the cream of the many kinds which all grow **to perfection** in Florida.

Centennial. One of the best native varieties, ripening early, but holding juice well. Grown on **sour orange.**

Lue Gim Gong. "A late round orange of unusual merit," originating at DeLand, Florida. The fruit is of the very best quality, large size, good color, and holds on the tree for a year or more, enabling the grower to extend the shipping season throughout the summer and early autumn. Perhaps the greatest acquisition in this line ever made in Florida. On **sour orange, grapefruit** and **rough lemon.**

Parson Brown. A very early ripening native variety, of medium size, round and smooth, and good quality. On **sour orange.**

Ruby. A very early orange, showing blood markings when entirely ripe, about January 10th to February 15th. This variety colors up very early, and should be mostly shipped before Christmas. An annual, very heavy bearer; the flavor is most delicious. Probably the best blood orange for Florida. On **sour orange.**

Surprise Navel. Of Florida origin. An early ripening fruit of splendid quality and flavor; size medium. Said to bear well, even on sour orange roots. Grown on **sour orange.**

Valencia Late. Synonyms **Tardiff, Hart's Tardiff, Hart's Late,** etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy orange of exceptional value. On **pomelo, rough lemon** and **sour orange.**

Washington Navel. Fruit early, large, and with the characteristic navel mark on flower end. Quality the best. Of exceptional value for parts of the West Indies and Mexico, South America, and Pacific Coast regions. Does fairly well in parts of Florida, where the quality is par excellence. On **rough lemon** and **pomelo.**

TANGIERINE, see **Mandarin.**

TANGELO. S. T. Sampson Tangelo, a hybrid between a Tangierine and Pomelo, of delicious flavor. A very fine breakfast fruit that will appear in the markets soon. The skin is smooth and pulp delicate and tender; sizes run from 80 to 126 per box on an average. On **sour orange.**

CALAMONDIN. ST. (Citrus mitis). A small citrus tree rarely over 15 to 18 feet in height, from the Philippines, proved quite hardy here, and exceedingly prolific, bearing one or more crops per year. The fruit is small, round, or oblate, about an inch thick (or like the Mexican lime), very acid, and fine for summer drinks, or for marmalade. Because of its resistance to cold, it being one of the most hardy of the Citrus fruits, it is especially valuable for growing on home places in connection with the hardier Avocados, taking the place of the Lime in sections where that fruit will not stand the winter temperatures. The Avocado is especially delicious with the juice of the more acid Citrus fruits. Nice two year seedlings, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

COCCOLOBIS uvifera. T. Seagrape or **Shoregrape (Uvero).** South Florida coasts and West Indies. Medium to large sized tree, one of the most beautiful in the tropics, having large round leaves with red veins and petioles. Fruit purplish-red, borne in spires like currants, ripening in September, and from which a fine jelly is made. 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

DIMOCARPUS longan. T. Longan. Asia. Handsome shade tree of spreading habit. Fruit rather small, borne in terminal clusters, with sweet but not first-class pulp surrounding the single seed. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DIOSPYROS kaki. H. W. Japan Persimmon. A valuable fruit for the entire South even to southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding pollination of the flowers far more desirable to plant both for home use and market. The Gailey variety was found to be constantly staminate in flower, so bears abundantly and furnishes pollen for surrounding trees. It should be in every collection of mixed planting, although the other varieties we offer bear well singly. Prices on standard grade 4 to 5 ft. trees are 35c, $3.50 per doz., $25.00 per 100.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, dull red in color; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm and juicy. A new introduction recommended for planting with other persimmons, but fruit only fair in quality.

Tamopan. This is a grand acquisition, introduced from China. Fruit very large, up to one pound in weight, flattened, with constriction about the middle; color orange; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine. This is a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

Tane-Nashi. Large roundish, conical, about 3¼ by 3⅜ inches in size; skin yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, seedless, of best quality. Vigorous and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proved the best of the older sorts for market.

Triumph. Fruit rather small, tomato-shaped; skin deep red in color. Very productive, of good quality, ripening from September to December. This makes a good sized tree and succeeds in South Florida.

ERIOBOTRYA japonica. H. W. LOQUAT (Medlar, or **"Japan Plum") (Nispola del Japon).** A most valuable winter and spring ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively in Florida for both home markets and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of the cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental both in pots and outdoors. Pot-grown, small, 15c, $1.50 per doz. From open ground, 1 to 2 ft., 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft. 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft. 75c, $7.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft. $1.00, $10.00 per doz. In addition we have seedlings of **Advance** and **Premier** Loquats, nice strong plants, which we are offering at 35c each. These are varieties of unusually large size and fine flavor, and of decidedly superior merit generally. While Loquats from open ground are best set out in December, the pot-grown stock can be set at any time of the year, as the roots are left almost undisturbed.

EUGENIA operculata. T. Ceylon and India. Splendid evergreen tree of value for timber but not first-class fruit. 50c.

E. uniflora. T. Surinam Cherry (Pitanga). Brazil. Large shrub bearing rather small bright, waxy-red fruits of agreeable sub-acid flavor, eaten raw or as

jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. Nice for growing in pots and tubs at the North as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. Pot-grown seedlings from best fruit.

1 yr. 10c, $1.00 per doz., $7.00 per 100.
2 yr. 15c, 1.50 per doz., 10.00 per 100.
3 yr. 25c, 2.50 per doz., 18.00 per 100.

Black Fruited Surinam Cherry (Pitanga negra). Similar to preceding except in color. Seedlings, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 50c.

FEIJOA sellowiana. ST. A valuable new fruit shrub from South America, related to the guava, but much hardier. The fruit is rough in appearance, of a greenish color, keeping for weeks after being gathered in the autumn, and is sub-acid, liked by all. Seeds so small as to be unnoticed. Size of fruit 1½ to 3 inches in length. Bushes seem to bear best when several are grown in proximity. 2 yr. pot-grown stock, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

FICUS carica. H. W. The **FIG.** One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast. In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferably of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing figs in South Florida is the following: Make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds, so the surface is above high water. Set fig trees on these ridges and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Mulch the surface. Price of trees, 1 to 2 ft., 20c, $2.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c, $3.00 per doz.

Brunswick. Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

Celeste. Often called "Sugar Fig," as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion. Very hardy.

Green Ischia. Skin a light green color; flesh white, with light red center. An upright grower and hardy.

FLACOURTIA ramontchii. T. Governor Plum. Tropical Africa and Asia. An ornamental tree or large size shrub, growing 30 ft. high, bearing heavily of bright red, cherry-like berries, exceedingly sour and making excellent jelly. Season, March-April and August-September. 50c each, $5.00 dozen.

HICORIA pecan. HW. The **Pecan.** Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these trees. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or chocolate sub-soil, and give moderate amounts of manure. Price of standard size, 4 to 5 ft. trees, $1.00, $10.00 per doz.; $75.00 per 100.

Frotscher. This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about 1¾ inches long, with very thin shell. Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.

President. The finest of all pecans, embracing all the qualities of a perfect nut, in shape, size, color and keeping quality. The meat is of delicious flavor, very solid. Has proved very productive. Size 45 to 50 per pound.

Stuart. One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

LUCUMA rivicoa. T. Egg Fruit (Siguapa o Canistel). West Indies and Tropical America. A fruit tree of considerable value in the tropics. The fruit is small to medium size, the flesh being yellow in color, rather dry but rich and meaty, the taste suggesting most closely a sweetened yolk of hard boiled egg. Seedlings 25c, $2.50 per doz.

MALPIGHIA glabra. T. Barbados Cherry (Cerezas de Barbados). Beautiful small tree bearing quantities of delicious acid fruit. Seedlings 35c.

MANGIFERA indica. T. Mango. One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first to inarch these in Florida, beginning in 1887. Our stock is probably the largest in Florida. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value, almost or entirely devoid of fibre. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the tropics generally); in Florida in protected spots or else protected artificially with cloth or lumber, so that fruit may be grown for home use. In places where frost is unusual, the young trees may be banked with soil for a foot or more, and if boughs of trees or corn or cane stalks be placed about them in winter for the first 2 or 3 years, they will have ample protection; when older the tops will be their own protection. Nothing compares with the improved mango for table use, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly.

Every lover of mangos who lives in a frosty locality in Florida may enjoy home-grown fruit by making a simple framework (posts and light scantling) around one or more trees either in the open, or against a building, and covering with any cheap cloth during the winter months.

Fire heat may be provided by oil stoves or small open fires, etc. It requires but a **very** small fire to keep out frost when the framework is covered with cloth snugly.

Mango fruit is delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the "edge" and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts as Mulgoba, Haden, Cambodiana, Rajpury, Langra Benarsi, Totafari, Paheri, Sandersha, etc., and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grapefruit; mangos are also used in a number of ways cooked—preserved, canned, marmalade, chutney, pickled, etc.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to pot-grown 2-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. Pot-grown stock is the only **safe** stock to handle, as the mango when transplanted from the open ground is very likely to die except very large specimens.

Price of all sorts, except where noted, for strong, inarched plants, $1.50 each, $16.50 per doz., $125.00 per 1000.

Inarched Mango Tree Four Years Old.

Note discount in business rules, page 62.

Cambodiana. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color yellow; shape long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring, but when ripened on the tree quite sweet. Very fine sort, without **any turpentine taste.** One of the best, both as to quality and bearing habit.

Goa Alphonse. This is one of the most attractive fruits yet fruited here and is of excellent quality. Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size and bright red cheek.

Haden. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent, with promise of being more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

Itamaraca. One of the most unusual mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat, tomato-like shape, weighing on average from six to ten ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

Langra Benarsi. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. Promises to be very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to **3 lbs., 12 oz.** each! Very little fibre, flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish-yellow, $2.50, $25.00 per doz.

Paheri. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish, about 3 5/8 by 3⅜ in. Skin thick. yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet red on the sunny side —very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of very highest quality.

Rajpury. Averages about 10 oz. in weight; a trifle elongated; flavor rich and buttery; both flavor and aroma distinct from any other mango, and very attractive; very prolific.

Sandersha. So far as known, the latest to ripen. Fruit long, yellow, large size, sometimes nearly 3 lbs. each. Flavor good, but somewhat acid.

Singapur. Our own importation, which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish-blue bloom, clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each, and we judge will be a remarkably good shipper. The seed is medium and flat.

Totafari. One of the best sorts, resembling Sandersha, but only about half the size. Bears well when very small, and is prolific.

Assorted Indian Varieties. We have a few each of several sorts not of special merit on which we will be glad to quote any one specially interested.

Seedling mangos, from **Number Eleven.** 1 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Seedling mangos, from **named Indian varieties.** 50c, $5.00 per doz.

Seedlings, mixed. 1 yr. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Seedlings from open ground. 2 to 3 ft. high, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.

MELICOCCUS bijugatus. T. Ginep or **Spanish Lime.** (**Mamoncillo.**) West Indies. Handsome, symmetrical tree, valuable for shade, with dense evergreen foliage and bearing plum-like fruits, varying in quality from sweet to sub-acid. Profuse bearer. Strong plants 35c, $3.50 per doz.

MUSA, The Banana. All sorts of great value to South Florida for fruit and to colder climates as decorative plants, being used freely in lawn and park planting. Write us in the spring, stating number required, and we may be able to make special low prices.

Cavendish. T. Dwarf, very tender. Fruit rich and fine. Suckers 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Hart's Choice, or **Lady-Finger. T.** One of the most hardy sorts, and the most valuable for Florida planting. Fruit is most delicious. Suckers 25c, $2.00 per doz., $15.00 per 100. Extra large at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

Orinoco. T. Horse Banana. A sort of plantain; fine for cooking, but liked raw by many. Very hardy. Suckers 25c, $2.00 per doz., $15.00 per 100. Extra large at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

WAR AND FRUIT

The World War is causing a shortage of foodstuffs and the administration has asked us to use more perishables at home. This is increasing the demand for fruit of all varieties and making the growing on a large scale more profitable. Every war garden should also have enough fruit trees and plants for home use. Plant more and GROW MORE FRUIT.

Young Avocado Tree Fourteen Months After Planting.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, B. W. I., Jan. 10, 1917—Plants received from you have done very well.—W. N. Freeman, Government Botanist.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, New York City, May 19th, 1917—I could not have selected better myself for my purpose.—A. E. Butler.

The Avocado

(PERSEA AMERICANA)

Florida's Most Valuable Fruit Crop, Acre for Acre

So much has been written during the past few years on this truly remarkable salad fruit from the tropics by scientists and horticulturists of authority that we feel we can best serve the interests of our customers by giving a general resume of the subject from authoritative yet unprejudiced sources, supplementing with our own experience in cultural and similar matters.

The Avocado (often erroneously called "Alligator Pear") is not a fruit in the sense that word usually implies, neither should we call it a vegetable as it is not included in that part of the menu—it is a "salad fruit."

Of good size, the best varieties range from about one to three or four pounds in weight, varying in form from roundish to almost pear shape, having one seed in the center, tight in its cavity in the better commercial varieties, and the flesh is very rich, of nutty flavor and firm buttery consistency when ripe.

FOOD VALUE. When one considers the high percentages of food elements in the Avocado, placing it in the same class with milk and eggs, it does not take a far-sighted person to appreciate that it will not be long before the fruit will have its place in the dietary of the ordinary family. Unlike the orange and many other fruits that are so largely "luxury," it is a food in the full sense of the word, as may be judged from the following Average Analyses:

Per cent in commercial Avocados.		Milk.	Eggs.
Water	72.8	87.	73.7
Protein	2.2	3.3	14.8
Carbohydrates	4.4	5.	....
Fats	17.3	4.	10.5
Crude fiber	1.4	....	....
Ash	1.9	.7	1.

This means that it will undoubtedly be freely used by people of small means as well as the wealthy and it is merely a matter of putting sufficient quantities on the market to make it "everybody's dish."

In food value it is fully equal to lean meat and in addition has the medicinal quality of a soothing laxative character. Indeed the very nature of the food, rich and delicate with a high oil content, makes it readily assimilated by the most delicate digestion. It should be recalled that while the fat content averages from 10% to 30% with an average of about 20%, taking all varieties, the best average higher than that.

SERVING. While in the tropics it is customary to eat the Avocado "just so" or in conjunction with the various foods of the meal, in Florida it is customary to add either just salt, or pepper, or lime juice, or combinations of these. Of course, where Avocados are more plentiful they are made up into various salads, etc., but probably the greatest epicures will never find a sensation in eating Avocado quite equal to the first impression of the rich delicate flavor just accentuated by a dash of some condiment. In connection with this matter of serving, however, it must be remembered that some form of citric acid is almost essential, at least part of the time, and we recommend that in sections where the tropical sorts are grown that the more tender limes and lemons be planted in conjunction with Avocado trees and farther north in the State, Calamondin Orange—at least one for each home.

CULTURE. The Avocado normally rejoices in a reasonably well-drained loamy soil, always providing abundant moisture is available at the main root-feeding system. Or, stated differently, the Avocado will do well on any fairly good soil, even though it is quite wet in rainy weather, providing the crown roots of the trees are raised sufficiently above the general level to keep them from scalding. And, too, it will do well on high land providing there is sufficient body to the soil, especially the subsoil, to be retentive of moisture during the drier weather. In addition to the matter of drainage is that of humus—the Avocado is partial to organic matter and where it is not plentiful, measures should be taken to supply adequate amounts. In short, this fruit will succeed on a wider range of soil and under more adverse conditions than will citrus trees, which will make available for horticultural development thousands of acres until lately considered "hopeless." Even hard-pan probably has little harmful effect except in so far as making the upper soil more dry in time of drouth.

In the broader aspect, the culture of the Avocado is not materially different from that of good citrus practice, yet the following remarks mostly have reference to special features in care of a good Avocado grove that should be carefully noted.

While in the Southern California country it is customary to plant Avocados as close as 16 feet apart because of the prevailing high winds, in Florida it is considered better practice to set about 25 feet apart each way, or equivalent (70 trees to the acre), with a minimum of perhaps 20 feet.

Where one has some system for irrigating a grove, perhaps the California practice of spring setting would be best, especially where there is serious danger of freeze injury. However, generally we favor summer or early fall setting—in either case the water problem is at its best and the trees have ample opportunity to get in good condition for winter. We also recommend pushing growth well up to the winter months, to get maximum growth and also to encourage the prolonging of the dormant period past danger of freezing. If it comes off seriously dry before plants are sufficiently well established to stand it, they can be easily watered from a wagon on which barrels of water can be carried around, giving several bucketsful to the tree. This can be facilitated by making basins around each tree when planting.

An Avocado, like any tree, will make every effort to live even though conditions are not suitable, yet there is nothing that will insure success more emphatically than good preparation. Dig a hole two feet deep and about three feet across, being sure to get through any hard-pan, and fill in with top soil, incorporating liberal applications of well rotted manure or aerated muck of good quality, as well as a pound of good commercial fertilizer from organic base, such as blood and bone, tankage or something of the kind. Unless the drainage of the land is

Avocado—the Delicious "Salad Fruit."

good, mound the trees up six to twelve inches above the general level, making the mounds about five feet across and sloping. This will serve to shed surface water from the crown roots. Or better than just mounding would be to plow the land into ridges and dead-furrows, in the direction of the best outlet. The first year fertilize two or three times with light applications of a good commercial fertilizer, rich in organic material. Increase this during subsequent years to 25 or 30 pounds a year in the fourth year, divided in several applications and after that as the needs of the individual trees indicate.

Our Avocados are all box-grown, the only rational way to retain all the root system and permitting shipment to any point in perfect safety. In planting trees so grown, care should be exercised to disturb the roots as little as possible. After removing bottom board, set the boxed tree in the place prepared for it so the soil after planting will come about to inches above the soil level in the box, split one side with a hatchet, pull up the box, packing the soil carefully around the roots. After planting, mulch the ground well with any coarse material available, taking care not to have it close to the stems—this might encourage both insects and disease.

As noted heretofore, the Avocado is especially partial to humus in the soil, and for that reason as well as for the fact that nitrogen gathering cover crops are a cheap and effective form of fertilizing, we recommend the growing of such legumes as Beggar Weed, cowpea, velvet bean, etc., as much as possible.

For remarks on frost protection see page 5 of catalog. It may seem paradoxical to talk of protection for the hardier Avocados, especially in South Florida, but while young these trees should be so cared for—even though they might be perfectly hardy in later years, for the first two or three winters it is always good policy to take no chances where possibility of such injury exists.

Finally, we would say in regard to how soon Avocados will bear—**they will bear too soon.** The first season they will usually bloom, but do not allow them to bear any fruit until the third year—the increased vigor of the vegetative development will far more than compensate or the loss of a small amount of fruit.

THE FUTURE FOR THE AVOCADO. Without any reservation whatever, we believe that the Avocado industry is the most promising horticultural investment for anyone interested in the development of Peninsular Florida. So convinced are we of this fact that we are diverting much energy from other lines of fruit-tree growing to this, though the propagation of good Avocado trees is many times more costly than any citrus fruit at the present time.

There are now over 500 acres planted to budded Avocado trees of the finer kinds in this State with the area rapidly increasing and now with the prospect of growing the hardier kinds over the greater portion of the State, the outlook is very encouraging. At Waldo, less than 50 miles from the Georgia line, there are large Mexican Avocado trees that have borne thousands of fruit, which were not seriously hurt by the freeze of last February—they only had the leaves "knocked off" and of course the bloom frozen.

Although the "Salad Fruit" is relatively little known on the markets of the North now, the supply is very unequal to the demand—and consider further that the average grapefruit nets the grower only 2c to 3c while the Avocado brings from 10c to 25c net, with the higher prices prevailing for the finer types of winter fruiting kinds. Of course, out of the main season the prices run very much higher—we merely referred to averages. As we look at it, if the production ever should catch up sufficiently with demand to bring present prices down one-half, ten acres of trees in bearing should remove any ordinary individual from financial worries. Now, the varieties of Avocados have been extended so that, with proper selection, one should be able to have fruit every week in the year. True, the accuracy of fruiting dates we mention under the different varieties are not yet fully established, nor for that matter, can any variety be depended upon to ripen fruit at any set period—especially is this so of the hardier sorts. The season of maturing of any given variety may extend more or less throughout the year—in any event they will all "lap over" one another so that by having several different ones carefully selected the entire season can be covered fairly well. The seasons we give are in accordance with the latest data on this subject now available.

In short, every home in Peninsular Florida and close along the Gulf Coast generally, should have a few trees of this remarkable fruit—the food should be as regularly on the table as meat or potatoes—more so, in fact. The outlay would not be great and the effect would be very helpful in defeating old Mr. H. C. of L.

Varieties

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICAN ("WEST INDIAN") TYPE. This is the most tender of the three groups of Avocados. "Mature trees begin to show pronounced injury at about 28 degrees, while at 25 degrees all of the largest trees will be killed to the main trunk or to the ground. Young trees, 1 to 4 years old, are much more tender and may be injured at any temperature below 30 degrees." (E. D. Vosbury, U. S. Dept. of Agric.) They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the State where natural protection is best, as on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places throughout extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan; and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities. The following are the best of this group:

BARKER. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradentown, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a **heavy and constant bearer,** and probably more hardy. The original tree of this variety is at the present time the largest Avocado tree in the State, having been only partly frozen back in the "Big Freeze," and now about sixty feet high and about thirty-five feet through the branches and bore three thousand fruit in 1916! Season October into December.

FAMILY. This is the earliest to ripen of this group we are listing—from early July to last of September. The flesh is greenish cream colored, of mild, pleasant flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender pear-shaped; in color, maroon red; seed, large and tight in cavity. Tree is vigorous and productive.

POLLOCK. This is considered as distinctly the finest flavored of the South American group. The fruit is large in size, from ½ to 3 lbs. in weight, with a smooth, green surface, leathery skin, seed usually filling the cavity, flesh yellow in color, smooth and buttery, and of unusual rich, fine flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower but not as prolific in bearing as could be desired. However, its large size and fine flavor compensate in large measure. Season August to October.

Avocado—Florida's Most Promising Horticultural Enterprise

TRAPP. This is the variety most commonly planted in Florida, probably comprising 90% of the groves of budded trees. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1¼ lbs. in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. The keeping quality of the fruit is exceedingly good, making it especially valuable as a commercial proposition. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasant flavor. The tree is not as vigorous as Pollock, but bears heavily and when very young. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year and sometimes considerably longer, even to February.

The Hardier Avocados

GUATEMALAN TYPE. This is intermediate between the South American and hardiest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardiness this group is probably about like the ordinary lemon, though Fuerte is distinctly more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and **carries its fruit over the following winter** ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily, though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is not large in proportion to the size of the fruit and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

FUERTE. This variety, though originating in Mexico, is considered of the Guatemalan type, and is the hardiest of the better known members of the group. The fruits are oval in shape, weigh about a pound each, with a green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25% fat!) with a small tight seed. This variety has shown itself to be an unusually strong grower of erect habit. It fruited in Florida for the first time in November, 1916, but when more mature will probably carry its fruit for several months.

LYON. A pear-shaped fruit, weighing about a pound, with a moderately thick, tough skin, rich green in color. The deep cream-colored flesh is of rich, pleasant flavor of fairly rich oil content. The seed is small and tight in cavity. The tree is a **very upright** grower and bears while very young and is **exceedingly prolific.** The season in California is April to June.

SHARPLESS. The pear-shaped fruits average about a pound and a quarter in weight, with a slightly roughened, thick, hard skin, purple in color. The cream-colored flesh is fairly high in oil content and is of unusually rich, pleasant flavor. The seed is small and tight in cavity. The tree is a strong, upright grower and remarkably productive, ripening its fruit May to August in California.

SINALOA. Like Fuerte, this originated in Mexico, though of the Guatemalan type. It is a fairly vigorous grower with fruits of large size for the type, averaging 1½ to 2 pounds. The skin is thick and tough with rough surface, green in color. The flesh is deep cream-colored, smooth, of rich and pleasing flavor, and seed tight in cavity. The tree is productive and ripens its fruit in Florida in January—with age this season will doubtless be extended.

TAFT. The standard summer-fruiting Avocado in California, where it ripens from June to September, this variety is of rather slower growth at first than some and does not bear so early. However, it is productive and, once well established, makes a vigorous growth. It is rather tender for the type to which it belongs. The fruit is of good size, from a pound to a pound and a half, with thick, green skin only slightly roughened, medium-sized seed, tight in cavity, and light yellow, smooth, unusually pleasant, rich flavored flesh, analyzing 18% fat.

WINSLOW. This is a "sport" of the variety "Taylor" which originated at the Sub-Tropical Gardens at Miami. The fruit resembles Taft in general character, averaging ¾ of a pound in weight or over, with thick woody skin, dull green and rough, more nearly round than Taylor, medium-sized seed tight in cavity, and creamy flesh of rich, pleasant flavor; ripens February to June in Florida.

Mexican Type

Because of their extreme hardiness this variety should receive special consideration from every home-owner in the central and northern portions of the State. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so very resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy, in maturity, over the greater portion of the State, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious "salad fruit," and in conjunction with them should be planted a cala-

Mexican Avocado Tree. Photo Taken December, 1916.

Same Tree, Severely Frozen Back in February, 1917, After Making New Growth. Photo Taken September, 1917.

mondin orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedlings as well as budded trees and specimens have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree! The skin of the fruit is thin, and the foliage has an anise-like odor when crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

GANTER. An oval fruit weighing about ½ a pound, of smooth, green surface, small seed tight in cavity, and cream-colored flesh of rich, nutty flavor, analyzing as high as 25% fat. This variety ripens August and September in Florida, though reported as October to December in California. Probably the season will be longer when the trees attain maturity.

HARMAN. This variety is slightly heavier than the preceding with smooth, glossy, greenish-purple surface and seed loose in the cavity. The creamy-yellow flesh is of fine buttery quality and rich flavor. The tree is erect and unusually vigorous, very heavy bearer, ripening its fruit here in August. The season is reported in California as October to December and it will probably be longer in Florida than this first crop would indicate.

NORTHROP. Slightly smaller in size than GANTER, it is more pear-shaped and the surface is smooth and glossy of purplish-black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25% fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, ripening probably in August and September in Florida.

SAN SEBASTIAN. This variety, unlike the preceding ones of this group, originated in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than any of the others, weighing up to a pound. The skin, too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and unusually hardy. It is very prolific and ripened here in August of 1917—probably it would be safe to assume the **season extended through September.**

Prices on Avocados

(All budded stock is box-grown.)

TRAPP, POLLOCK BARKER and FAMILY. $1.50 each, $15.00 per dozen.

SHARPLESS. $3.00 each, $30.00 per dozen.

GUATEMALAN and MEXICAN SORTS EXCEPT SHARPLESS. $2.50 each, $25.00 per dozen.

Prices in quantity on application.

Seedlings

MIXED FLORIDA SEEDLING AVOCADOS, box grown, 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

TRAPP SEEDLING AVOCADOS, pot grown, 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

MEXICAN SEEDLING AVOCADOS, from choice sorts of reliable source, pot grown, 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

PHYLLANTHUS distichus. T. Otaheite Gooseberry (Cereza commun). Tropical Asia. A small tree, 20 to 25 ft., with graceful pinnate leaves, exceedingly ornamental. Fruit small, white, very acid, used in pickles and for a preserve. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

P. emblica. ST. Emblic Myrobolan. Tropical Asia. Small shrubby tree, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Fruit green, acid, used for preserve. 35c, $3.50 per doz. Larger at 50c.

PSIDIUM. The Guava. A grand fruit in all its varying forms, even the tropical sorts being of special value to Florida because of their surety to sprout up after being cut down by frost, and bearing after one frostless winter.

The fruit is always borne in enormous quantity and varies in size, color, acidity, juiciness and seediness, our aim being to propagate from the very finest types we can secure, and to only offer the best. We grow many thousand of plants yearly from seed only, and offer the following kinds, all of which are valuable for cooking canning, preserving, making jelly, etc., or may be used in the fresh state with sugar and cream, being only second to finest peaches. All stock is pot grown, and may be transplanted any time.

P. cattleyanum. ST. CATTLEY GUAVA. A vigorous evergreen shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome broad evergreen leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter; borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color a pretty red. Fruit is juicy, and sub-acid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is unusually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale. Pot-grown, 1 yr., 10c, $1.00 per doz., $7.00 per 100; 2 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100; 3 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz. A few extra large at 50c.

P. fredrichstalianum. T. A very acid guava from Costa Rica. Fruits round, thick meated. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

P. guajava. T. The **common guava.** Fruits are variable in size and shape, sweet, sub-acid and sour, and largely in demand for making jelly, marmalade, cheese, and all manner of preserves. We grow this largely, and all from seeds of the most distinct and valuable fruits. Select sorts follow, of which we consider a large majority of the trees will bear true to description, but this cannot be guaranteed in seedling stock.

Brazilian. Fruit very sweet, pink or white, and free from an excess of seeds. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Perico. A sub-acid sort of very large size. Flesh thick and meaty, containing rather under the usual quantity of seeds; color white. Flavor and quality the very best. This is fine for dessert and for canning. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Smooth Green, from India. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Snow White. A large, fine dessert guava, sub-acid of finest flavor, comparatively few seeds. A splendid all-round guava. Seedlings, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Sour. A lot of plants from the most desirable acid guavas, especially suitable for jelly-making and preserving. 2 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100. 3 yr. 25c, $2.00 per doz.; $15 per 100.

Strawberry. From India. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

White Guinea. A large sized, sweet guava, thick meated with very few seeds. Very fine for sweet pickle, dessert or canning. Seedlings, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

P. lucidum. ST. Yellow, or **Chinese Guava.** Resembles Cattley Guava rather closely in growth, bearing an abundance of yellow fruit somewhat larger than Cattley and sweeter. Same prices as for Cattley, in fine pot plants.

PUNICA granatum. H. W. Pomegranate. A large sized fruit with thin, tough rind. The flesh is a beautiful wine-color, crisp, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Very attractive as a shrub, with flowers of reddish-orange effect. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.

RHEEDIA aristata. T. A choice, rare tree, attaining height of 50 ft., and resembling a holly somewhat. Fruit of questionable value. Resin medicinal. Nice plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

R. edulis. T. Brazil. An ornamental, evergreen tree, twenty feet high, with deep green, glossy foliage, and thick-skinned fruits of acid flavor, making superior preserves, etc. Related to Mangosteen. Heavy plants, $2.00.

R. madrono. T. Medium sized tree of erect growth. native to Central Colombia. The fruit, yellow in color and of most agreeable flavor, is one of the finest of that country. $1.00.

RUBUS cuneifolius. H. Our native **BLACKBERRY (ZARZA).** A good strain of fine sized fruit. 10c, $1.00 per doz., $6.00 per 100.

R. hybridus. H. The **NORTHEY BERRY.** Resembles the Dewberry in growth. Fruit purplish in color, good sized and of exquisite flavor. Set 5 to 8 feet apart and train on a wire three or four feet high. 20c, $2.00 per doz., $15.00 per 100.

R. trivialis. H. The **MANATEE DEWBERRY. (Zazamora).** A delicious black fruit of great value. 10c, 85c per doz., $5.00 per 100.

SPONDIAS cytherea (dulcis). **T. Otaheite Apple.** South Pacific Islands. A large tree attaining 60 ft., laden with plum-like fruits of agreeable apple flavor, about three inches long. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

STRYCHNOS spinosa. T. Natal Orange. South Africa. A very promising new fruit, somewhat larger than an orange with a hard shell. The pulp is aromatic, with the consistency of a ripe banana. Nice plants 50c, $5.00 per doz.

SYZYGIUM cuminii. T. Java Plum. East Indies. This fruit tree is related to Rose Apple and bears purple fruits from one-half to one inch in diameter. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

TAMARINDUS indica. T. Tamarind (Tamarindo). Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with fine feathery foliage, making an excellent shade tree. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 in. long, containing acid pulp. Season mostly January and February. Nice strong stock, 25c each, $2.50 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa. T. Tropical Almond (Almendro). East Indies. A large deciduous tree, 50 to 60 ft. high, with large handsome leaves in flat "stages," which turn brilliant scarlet and orange in autumn. Fruit is size of a plum, containing a small but delicious "kernel" in the seed. One of the handsomest street trees of the tropics. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger 50c and $1.00.

TETRASTIGMA harmandi. T. Cochin China. Tall woody vine, bearing enormous quantities of fruit resembling a scuppernong grape. 50c.

UVARIA rufa. T. Asia. A scandent shrub, related to our native Papaw, bearing clusters of 18 to 28 oblong, velvety berries, deep red when mature, containing a whitish, aromatic, acidulous fleshy pulp. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

VANGUERIA madagascariensis (edulis). **T. Vavangue.** Madagascar. A small shrubby deciduous tree, with large, shining light green leaves. Fruit smooth, about size of small apple, containing sweet-acid juicy pulp of agreeable taste. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

VITIS rotundifolia. HW. The **MUSCADINE GRAPE** (**Uva, Vid**). A very vigorous type of grape, needing large arbors, well built, for its loads of fruit. This is the grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally. Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 7 ft. high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every November or December, so that light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vines of Vitis Munsoniana; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida.

Especially valuable for securing proper fertilization are bees, and for those contemplating the extensive growing of grapes it would be well to provide for this accordingly. Mr. F. C. Reimer, Horticulturist at the N. C. Experiment Station, writes the following important words:—"The question is often asked whether these grapes can be used successfully for making unfermented grape juice. Careful experiments by one of the largest wine manufactueres in the South show that some varieties are well suited for this purpose. The writer knows of no reason why this should not become an important industry in the South." (A bushel of grapes may be expected to yield from 3 to 4 ½ gallons of juice.)

Following is a select list of choice sorts:

James. Berry very large, black, or purplish-black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

Mish. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality.

Scuppernong. Greenish-amber in color, of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as a fruit and wine-maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September. 20c, $2.00 per dozen.

ZIZYPHUS mistol. T. Argentina. A small spiny tree attaining 30 ft., closely related to the Jujube of commerce, and bearing small, edible fruit with large seeds.

WHAT BANANAS WILL DO IN FLORIDA

933 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1917—Was highly delighted with shipment of plants and wish to compliment you on the quality and fine condition, which I contribute to the expert packing of same. They have been admired by all my neighbors and I classify them all as finest specimen plants, to be placed in my conservatory this fall.—E. S. Hess.

Jocolo, Guatemala, June 20, 1917—The packages posted by yourselves on May the 3rd were received in Guatemala on June 4th where I had been for some days and as soon as I arrived home I opened them and they came in excellent condition, the whole ten of them, and were planted out and are growing nicely.—Louie Potts.

Miscellaneous

SPECIAL NOTICE—Mostly tropical; suitable for the greenhouse, living room, offices, the tropics and warm coast regions of the United States. These may be transplanted at any time of year safely.

AECHMEA marie-reginae. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air-plant allied to Tillandsia. The leaves are thin and light-green; spikes and flowers brilliant scarlet, the individual flowers tipped with light blue. $1.00.

AGAVE. The **Agaves,** or **Century Plants,** are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fibre plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value. The first two sorts named will stand considerable frost.

A. americana variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with cream color. A splendid ornamental. 15c, 25c and 35c for nice young stock.

A. neglecta. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves. 25c, 50c to $3.00.

A. sisalana. Sisal Hemp. Mexico. A very valuable fibre plant from Yucatan. **Should be grown on large scale for fibre on cheap frostless lands. Large quantities priced on application.** As a decorative plant we offer strong stock 12 to 18 inches high at 25c, $2.50 per doz. Smaller at 10c, $1.00 per doz. $4.00 per 100.

A. species. A rare, unknown agave, which throws up a flower spike but about 12 ft. Leaves numerous, short, light-green. Very decorative. Nice plants 25c to 50c.

A few rare unnamed species, 25c to $1.00.

ALOE arborescens. (A. fruticosa). A very ornamental plant with sharply serrated leaves. Flowers bright yellow on a spike 2 ft. or more tall. Makes a clump of great decorative value. Beautiful plants 20c, 35c and 50c.

A few unnamed species at 25c to 50c.

AMOMUM cardamomum. The **Cardamon Plant,** which produces the Cardamon seeds. Thick leathery leaves, scented, useful as a decorative plant. 25c.

BRYOPHYLLUM pinnatum. (B. calycinum.) An odd and rapid growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

CEREUS grandiflorus. The **Night-Blooming Cereus.** Cylindrical or 8-sided succulent growths without true foliage; flowers white about 5 to 8 inches across. Will climb on tree trunks or any support. 15c and 25c.

C. boeckmanni. A white flowered, **Night Blooming Cereus** 5 to 6 inches across. The plant stands freezing temperatures and is very desirable. 50c.

C. triangularis. This is also a night-blooming cereus, resembling the preceding, and sometimes called **Strawberry Pear** from the handsome fruit. Stems 3-sided. Flowers very fragrant, from 6 to 8 inches across. 15c and 25c.

COFFEA arabica. Arabian or Commercial Coffee. A splendid decorative plant and valuable ornamental shrub for extreme South Florida and the tropics. The broad, evergreen, dark glossy green leaves resemble Chestnut foliage and the shrubs, or small trees, are a profusion of elegant white blossoms in the spring. Later the coffee berries turn bright scarlet as they ripen, making a striking and beautiful picture. We have several of the best commercial strains in stock—erecta, mocha, maragogipe, etc. 2 years 25c, $2.50 per doz.; larger at 35c, $3.50 per doz., and 50c, $5.00 per doz.

C. liberica. This species has larger foliage than the preceding of lighter green color, and the plants are more tree-like in habit. Very handsome. The coffee made from these berries is very strong and rich, and preferred by many to the ordinary commercial strains. Large plants at 50c.

DENDROPOGON usneiodes. The **Long Moss, Gray Moss,** or **Spanish Moss** of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees in the South is indescribable. Will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10c; per pound, 25c, postpaid.

EPIDENDRUM tampense. A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called **Butterfly Orchid.** Neat spikes of flowers in spring; pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. 15c, 25c and 50c.

EPIPHYLLUM truncatum. Crab-claw Cactus. A fine house plant, the succulent growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers come in mid-winter and are very freely produced, of a rich, deep pink. 25c. Strong plants, grafted on Lemon Vine, at 50c each.

MARANTA arundinacea. Bermuda Arrow Root. An attractive plant adapted to use in border plantings. Cultivated in the tropics for its white starchy tubers, producing the Arrow-Root of commerce. Easily grown. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

OPUNTIA ficus-indica. Indian Fig Cactus. This grows sturdily upright and very large, heavy sections, and bears fruit about three inches long; pale-yellow in color. This has no large thorns and is practically spineless. It is liked by many. Large cuttings, 30c, $3.00 per doz.

O. vulgaris. The **Common Prickly Pear.** Hardy well up into the Middle States. A low-growing, very spiny species, with most gorgeous flowers of a bright-yellow color, three inches across. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. "Red Bird Cactus." A West Indian plant, with thick fleshy leaves and small, red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. Admirable as a border plant in frostless locations, especially where the soil is dry, as it grows almost as well in dry soil as damp. Fine plants, 10c, $1.00 per doz.; large plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

PERESKIA aculeata. The **Lemon Vine,** or **Barbados Gooseberry.** A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast grower; much used as a stock upon which to graft epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in im-

Coffea Arabica.

mense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

P. bleo. A variety with thick, fleshy, purple stems and bright rosy flowers of large size. 50c.

P. species. New. This resembles somewhat the Lemon Vine, but is dwarf and much more delicate. Flowers greenish-white about an inch across. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

PHORMIUM tenax. New Zealand Flax. A robust, perennial herb with flat, deep green leaves up to 9 ft. long, and bearing numerous dull red flowers on spikes 8 to 12 ft. high. This is a highly ornamental plant for Southern States of milder climate, both striking and picturesque. In the North it can be grown in conservatories, bedding out during the warmer months. Strong plants in 4 in. pots at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PHYLLOCACTUS hookeri. Not a large plant, growing about 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers white, about 3 inches long, agreeably scented. A fine house plant. 25c.

PIAROPUS crassipes. The famous **Water Hyacinth.** A beautiful floating plant with very bright flowers in spikes, lilac, blue and yellow; 2 inches across. Will grow in clear water in the house admirably. A valuable forage plant for cattle; will grow in ponds and streams all along the Gulf Coast. Special prices for large quantities. 10c, 75c per doz.

PILEA muscosa. "Artillery Plant." An attractive small plant, well adapted to pot culture and of easy growth, with graceful fern-like sprays of delicate foliage. Strong plants, pot-grown, at 25c.

PISTIA stratiotes. Water Lettuce. A pretty, floating plant, sometimes 6 to 8 inches across the rosette of velvety leaves. 10c, 85c per doz.

PITCAIRNIA karwinskiana. This resembles a Bromelia or Tillandsia, with leaves up to 2 feet long. Flowers red, small, in dense racemes. Fine plants 50c.

P. xanthocalyx. $1.00.

RENEALMIA species Porto Rico. Related to Alpinia. Flowers yellowish in scarlet bracts which remain indefinitely. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

SAINTPAULIA ionantha. African Violet. East Trop. Africa. A small, stemless perennial with roundish, fleshy leaves and erect spikes of violet-blue flowers, resembling true Violets very much. We have two distinct colors—a lighter sky-blue and a richer, darker shade. Strong plants, 25c each, $2.50 per doz.

SANSEVIERA guineensis. African Bow-String Hemp. A quick-growing and valuable fibre plant. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, mottled a greenish-white. This and following species are undoubtedly the toughest plants known that may be used as decorative subjects. **They live in water, or dry soil, for weeks, and in dark rooms for months without attention! Fine plants** 15c, $1.50 per doz. Large and fine, 25c, $2.50 per doz. **Ask for prices on large quantities of both species.**

S. zeylanica. Ceylon Bow-String Hemp. As a fibre plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. A finer decorative plant even than the preceding at same prices.

STAPELIA. An interesting plant, which resembles a Cereus of low growth. Flowers large, yellow and brown, very interesting; 15c and 25c each.

THEA sinensis. (Camellia thea.) **Tea Plant.** This is now being grown commercially in the South in a few gardens. Our stock is of the **Assam hybrid variety.** Small stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger at 35c, and 50c.

THEOBROMA cacao. Chocolate Tree. A small ornamental tree of the tropics, thriving best in shady situations, and producing the "cocoa" as well as "chocolate" of commerce. 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

TILLANDSIA. Air Plant, or **Wild Pine.** A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants. Tie with wire on rough bark; the plants hold water in their leaves. We list only native Florida species.

T. caespitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10c.

T. fasciculata. (T. bracteata.) One of the largest **Wild Pines** or **Air Plants.** Full-grown plants are 1 and 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost); requiring no care except an occasional watering. Attach to wood or hang in a small wire basket. 15c and 25c.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as T. fasciculata. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10c; larger, 25c to 50c.

VANILLA planifolia. A tall-climbing, succulent vine, a true orchid, producing the vanilla pods of commerce from which the extract is made. The stems put out roots by which they fasten tight to any suitable support. 35c.

Punta Gorda, Fla., March 7, 1917—My plants were promptly received and in beautiful condition. I am delighted with them and hope to give you another order next year. Many thanks for them.—Miss Blanche Blake.

Lake City, Sept. 10, 1917—I have for many consecutive years bought from your nursery and each and every order has given perfect satisfaction. I get larger plants for the money and they arrive in such fine condition that there is no trouble in getting them to grow.—Mrs. J. O. Barnes.

---

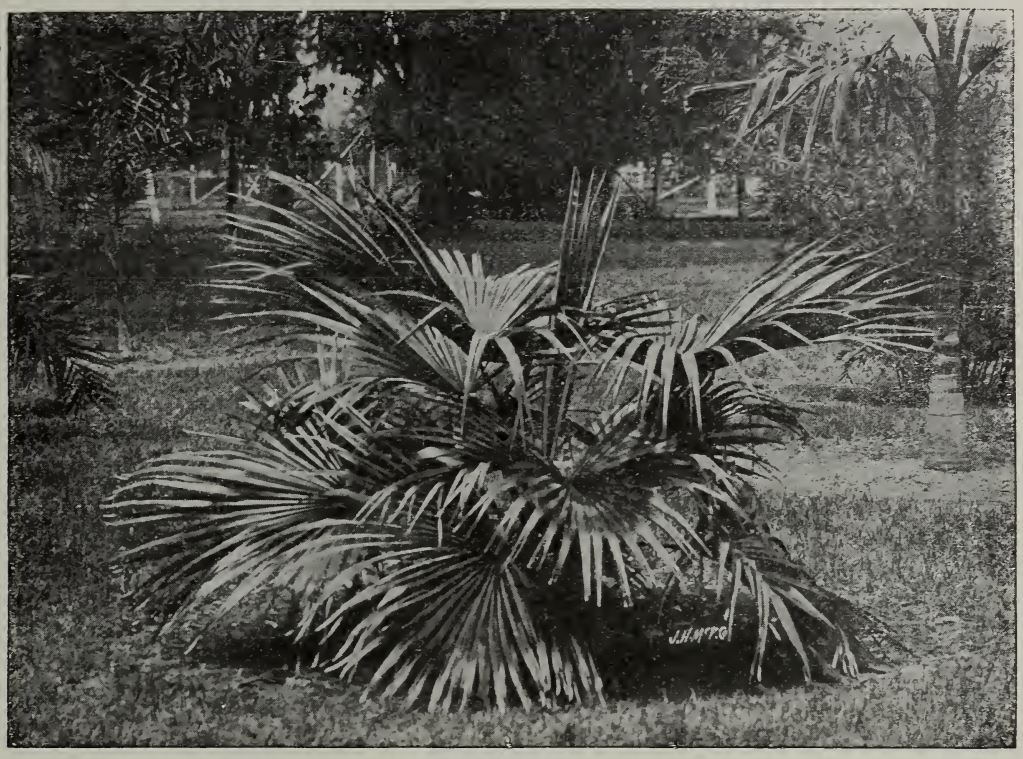
720 7th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 28, 1915—The "Prize Collection" came safely to hand today. The plants are fine and I am very much pleased with them all. Thanks for your selection.—Miss Mary C. Jones.

---

225 Anderson Ave., Ft. Valley, Ga., May 1, 1917—The flowers reached me a day or so after writing you. I am more than pleased with them, especially the palms, for they are wonderful for the money. Everything was in good condition. Shall not hesitate to recommend you to my friends.—Mrs. E. K. Hunter.

St. Cloud, Fla., Jan. 27, 1917—I received the plants sent me this week and thank you very much for the promptness, also for the Croton sent in the place of Berberis. It is lovely and all the plants were in such good shape they have not wilted a leaf yet.—Mrs. C. A. Sims.

THE upper view in one of our field nurseries showing the class of stock we produce and just such plants will make in a remarkably short time young specimens like that shown in the picture below. Further than this, we would refer you to first page of Palm Department, page 8 of catalog, for a picture of a splendid specimen on our grounds only six years old, which was much smaller when set out than any plants shown in the view in Nursery. Bear in mind also that specimen is growing on just average high pine land without any special attention in respect to fertilizing. You can have results equally satisfactory.



Splendid specimen of Livistona chinensis, the Chinese Fan Palm, of which we have a great many splendid plants in all sizes. Refer to page 10 of catalog for description and prices. This subject has proven hardy as far north in Florida as the Manatee river and with a little protection when first set out should be safe considerably farther North. We recommend it for ornamental landscape planting as well as for decorative purposes in the house and on the porch, both in Florida and the Northern States.

IT WILL be appropriate here to consider the work of the Reasoners, who have been mostly instrumental in introducing new varieties of fruits and ornamentals into the State in a private capacity, and to bring to the attention of growers the more important of these introductions.

The elder brother, Pliny, came to Florida in 1882, and in 1885 started the importation of new and interesting and promising plant subjects from abroad—mostly, of course, from the tropics. In 1887 he wrote a report on the "Condition of Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits in Florida and the Gulf States"—a paper of 110 pages, covering very thoroughly the situation as it then existed in this field. This was written expressly for the Department of Agriculture and was Bulletin One of the Division of Pomology.

Now, while Pliny W. Reasoner commenced this work of plant introduction in 1885, it was not until 1897 that the Department of Agriculture commenced its systematic work in this line, and issued bulletins classifying and numbering them.

UNFORTUNATELY, the work of the elder brother, Pliny Reasoner, was brought to a close by his untimely death by yellow fever in 1888, but the splendid work he inaugurated has been carried on and brought down to date by his younger brother, Egbert N. Reasoner, under the original firm name of "Reasoner Brothers," or to many better known as the "Royal Palm Nurseries." These nurseries cover many acres of ground in glass houses, lath houses, and open field. The institution is the best known and largest in the South, covering the field it does of tropical and subtropical trees and plants, and the catalog issued is a manual covering this subject that should be in the hands of every planter in the Gulf States generally, as well as Florida.

(The foregoing are extracts from the "Tropic Magazine" of Miami, Florida)

POSSIBLY from the name of the Nurseries, and also the fact that the palm is so definitely associated with tropical flora, of which it is the most picturesque member beyond a doubt, popular interest centers in the palm as the dominant feature of the landscape for Florida—much more so than any other group of plants. And, in consequence, there has been an insistent demand for new, rare and interesting species. But the work of locating such species, which not only fill the ordinary requirements as to appearance, but will be adapted to climatic and soil conditions of our State, has been no sinecure. Hundreds of palms and shrubs have been introduced, tried out, and having been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," have been discarded.

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri is now well established in the trade and is one of the loveliest of the genus. Introduced by Mr. Reasoner from South Africa in 1888, it rapidly became indispensable to the florist, North and South, for basketwork, pedestals, and window and porch boxes. A vigorous climbing species from Natal with very fragrant flowers is now offered by this firm, and several other forms of distinction and great beauty are now being tried out in their greenhouses.

(The foregoing are extracts from the "Tropic Magazine" of Miami, Florida)

Hardy Cocos in a Manatee Garden

Group of Hybrid Amarylus Blooms.

INDEX.

A

	PAGE
Abelia	26
Abrus	30
Acacia	26
Acalypha	21, 34
Acanthophœnix	8
Acer	13
Achras	42
Achyranthes	34
Acrocomia	8
Adenanthera	13
Adiantum	37
Aechmea	52
African Violet, see Saintpaulia	53
Agave	52
Air Plants, see Tillandsia	53
Air Potato, see Dioscorea	31
Albizzia	13
Algaroba, see Hymenaea	15
Allamanda	21, 30
Alligator Pear, see Persea	47
Alocasia	39
Aloe	52
Alpinia	21
Alsophila	37
Amaryllis, see Hippeastrum	41
Amatungula, see Carissa	43
Amerimnon	13
Amomum	52
Amoor River Privet, see Ligustrum	27
Amulet Plant, see Putranjiva	17
Amygdalus	42
Ananas	43
Andira	13
Angel's Trumpet, see Datura	22
Anise, see Illicium	27
Annato, see Bixa	22
Annona	43
Antidesma	43
Antigonon	30
Aralia (see also Tetrapanax)	34
Araucaria	18
Arborvitæ, see Thuya	18
Archontophœnix	9
Ardisia	34
Areca (see also Chrysalidocarpus and Dictyosperma)	9
Aristolochia	30
Arrow Root, see Maranta	52
Artillery Plant, see Pilea	53
Artobotrys	21
Arundinaria	19
Arundo	19
Asparagus	34
Aspidium, see Polystichum	38
Assonia	21
Asystasia	21
Australian Pine, see Casuarina	18
Australian Silk Oak	15
Australian Tree Fern, see Alsophila	37
Averrhoa	43
Avocado, see Persea	47
Azalea	26

B

Balisier, see Heliconia	35
Balsam Tree, see Clusia	14
Bamboo, see Bambusa	19
Bamboo Creeper, see Smilax	32
Bambusa	19
Banana, see Musa	46
Banana Shrub, see Michelia	27
Barbados Cherry, see Malpighia	45
Barbados Flower, see Cæsalpinia	22
Barbados Gooseberry, see Pereskia	52
Barbados Lily, see Hippeastrum	41
Bauhinia	21
Bear Grass, see Yucca	53
Beaumontia	30
Beef-wood, see Casuarina	18
Begonia	22
Betel Nut, see Areca	9
Bignonia	30
See also Pyrostegia and Tecoma.	
Biota, see Thuya	18
Bixa	22
Blackberry, see Rubus	50
Blechnum	37
Bloodberry, see Rivina	36
Blue Flag, see Iris	41
Blue Leadwort, see Plumbago	24
Boston Fern, see Nephrolepsis	37
Bottle Brush, see Callisteman	26
Bottle Tree, see Sterculia	17
Bougainvillea	30
Bowstring Hemp, see Sanseviera	53
Bridal Wreath, see Spiræa	29
Broussonetia	13
Bryophyllum	52
Bunya-Bunya Pine, see Araucaria	18
Butterfly Lily, see Hedychium	40
Butterfly Orchid, see Epidendrum	52
Butterwood Tree, see Trichilia	17

C

Cabbage Palmetto, see Sabal	12
Cabbage Tree, see Andira	13
Cactus, see Opuntia, Cereus, Epiphyllum, Pereskia, Phyllocactus.	
Cæsalpinia	13, 22
Cajaput, see Melaleuca	15
Calaba, see Calophyllum	13
Caladium	39
Calamondin	44
Calico Flower, see Aristolochia	30
California Fan Palm, see Washingtonia	12

INDEX—Continued.

Phoenix rupicola Phoenix reclinata Thrinax

Decorative Palms as We Grow Them.

PAGE

Calla Lilly, see Richardia..... 41
Callistemon..... 26
Callitris..... 18
Calophyllum..... 13
Calpurnea..... 22
Camellia..... 26
Camphire, see Lawsonia..... 24
Camphor Tree, see Cinnamomum. 14
Canangium..... 13
Canary Island Date, see Phœnix.. 10
Candle Tree, see Parmentiera.... 16
Canna..... 39
Cape Jessamine, see Warneria.... 29
Capriola..... 20
Carambola, see Averrhoa..... 43
Cardamon Plant, see Amomum... 52
Carica..... 43
Carissa.....22, 43
Carludovica..... 34
Caryophyllus..... 43
Caryota..... 9
Casimiroa..... 43
Cassia..... 13
Cassia-Bark Tree, see Cinnamomum..... 14
Castanospermum..... 13
Casuarina..... 18
Catha..... 22
Cattley Guava, see Psidium..... 50
Cedar, see Cedrus, Cederela and Cupressus.
Cedrela..... 14
Cedrus..... 18
Century Plant, see Agave..... 52
Ceratopteris..... 37
Cereus..... 52
Cestrum..... 22

PAGE

Chalcas..... 22
Chalice Vine, see Solandra..... 32
Chamaedorea..... 9
Chenille Plant, see Acalypha..... 21
Chinese Cinnamon, see Cinnamomum..... 14
Chinese Fan Palm, see Livistona.. 10
Chionanthus..... 26
Chocolate, see Theobroma..... 53
Chrysalidocarpus..... 9
Chrysobolanus..... 43
Chrysophyllum..... 43
Chusan Palm, see Trachycarpus.. 12
Cibotium..... 37
Cinnamomum..... 14
Cinnamon, see Cinnamomum..... 14
Cinnamon Fern, see Osmunda.... 38
Cinnamon Jasmine, see Artobotrys..... 21
Citrus.....43, 44
Clematis..... 31
Clerodendrum.....22, 31
Climbing Fern, see Lygodium.... 37
Climbing Lily, see Curcuma..... 40
Club Moss, see Selaginella..... 38
Clusia..... 14
Coco Plant, see Erythroxylon.... 22
Coccolobis.....14, 44
Cocoa Plum, see Chrysobolanus... 43
Cocoanut, see Cocos nucifera..... 9
Cocos..... 9
Coffea..... 52
Coffee, see Coffea..... 52
Coleus..... 34
Colocasia..... 40
Confederate Jessamine, see Star Jessamine.

PAGE

Coral Honeysuckle, see Lonicera.. 31
Coral Plant, see Russelia..... 24
Coral Tree, see Erythrina..... 14
Cordia..... 22
Cortaderia..... 20
Corypha..... 9
Costus..... 34
Crab's Eye Vine, see Abrus..... 30
Crab-Claw Cactus, see Epiphyllum 52
Crape Jessamine, see Tabernamontana..... 24
Crape Myrtle, see Lagerstrœmia 24, 27
Creeping Fig, see Ficus..... 31
Crinum..... 40
Cross Vine, see Bignonia..... 30
Croton, see Phyllaurea..... 35
Cryptocarya..... 14
Cryptostegia..... 31
Cupang, see Parkia..... 16
Cupey, see Clusia..... 14
Cuphea..... 35
Cupressus..... 18
Curculigo..... 35
Curcuma..... 40
Custard Apple, see Annona..... 43
Cycas..... 9
Cymbopogon..... 20
Cyperus..... 20
Cypress, see Cupressus and Taxodium.
Cypress Pine, see Callitris..... 18
Cyrtomium, see Polystichum..... 38

D

Daedalacanthus..... 22
Dahoon Holly, see Ilex..... 15
Dasheen, see Colocasia..... 40
Date Palm, see Phœnix..... 10
Datura..... 22
Day Jessamine, see Cestrum..... 22
Day Lilly, see Hemerocallis..... 41
Deckenia..... 9
Deguelia..... 31
Delonix..... 14
Dendrocalamus..... 20
Dendropogon..... 52
Deodar, see Cedrus..... 18
Dewberry, see Rubus..... 50
Dieffenbachia..... 35
Dictyosperma..... 9
Dillenia..... 14
Dimocarpus..... 44
Dioscorea..... 31
Diospyros.....14, 44
Divi-Divi, see Caesalpinia..... 13
Dombeya, see Assonia..... 21
Downy Myrtle, see Rhodymyrtus 28
Dracæna..... 35
Dragon Tree, see Dracæna..... 35
Dryopteris..... 37
Duranta..... 22
Dutchman's Pipe, see Aristolochia 30
Dwarf Poinciana, see Caesalpinia 22

E

Egg Fruit, see Lucuma..... 45
Egyptian Paper Reed, see Cyperus 20
Elæagnus..... 26
Elæis..... 10
Elephant's Ear, see Colocasia.... 40
Emajagua, see Paritium..... 24

INDEX—Continued.

PAGE

Emblic Myrobolan, see Phyllanthus 50
English Ivy, see Hedera 31
Enterolobium 14
Epidendrum 52
Epiphyllum 52
Eragrostis 20
Eranthemum (see also Dædalacanthus) 35
Erianthus 20
Eriobotrya 44
Erythrina 14
Erythroxylon 22
Eucalyptus 14
Eugenia 14, 44
See also Caryophyllus.
Euonymus 31
Euphorbia 35

F

False Ylang-Ylang, see Artobotrys 21
Feijoa 45
Ferns 37
Ficus 14, 15, 31, 35, 45
Fig (see Ficus).
Fig Cactus, see Opuntia 52
Fire Tree, see Stenocarpus 17
Fish Tail Palm, see Caryota 9
Flacourtia 45
Flame-Flower, see Pyrostegia 32
Flooded Gum, see Eucalyptus 14
Flower Fence, see Cæsalpinia 22
Fluffy Ruffles Fern, see Nephrolepis 38
Forest Mahogany, see Eucalyptus 14
Fountain Plant, see Russelia 24
Frangipani, see Plumeria 16
Fringe Tree, see Chionanthus 26

G

Gardener's Garter, see Arundo ... 19
Gardenia, see Warneria 25, 29
Geiger Tree, see Cordia 22
Gelsemium 31
Giant Bamboo, see Bambusa 20
Ginep, see Melicoccus 46
Ginger, see Zingiber 41
Ginger Lily, see Hedychium 40
Gleditsia 15
Gliricidia 15
Gloriosa 40
Glory Fern, see Adiantum 37
Glycosmis 22
Golden Dewdrop, see Duranta ... 22
Golden-Leaved Oleaster, see Eleaganus 26
Golden Polypody, see Polypodium 38
Gordonia 15
Governor Plum, see Flacourtia ... 45
Grape, see Vitis 51
Grapefruit 43
Grasses 19
Gray Gum, see Eucalyptus 14
Great Cedar, see Cedrus 18
Green Briar, see Smilax 32
Grevillea 15
Guama, see Inga 15
Guava, see Psidium 50
Guava-Berry, see Eugenia 14
Gum Trees, see Eucalyptus 14

PAGE

Gymnogramme, see Ceratopteris .. 37
Gynerium, see Cortaderia 20

H

Hamelia 22
Hedera 31
Hedychium 40
Heliconia 35
Hematoxylon 15
Hemerocallis 41
Hemigraphis 35
Hemionitis 37
Hemp, see Agave and Sanseviera.
Henna Bush, see Lawsonia 24
Hibiscus 23
Hicoria 45
Hippeastrum 41
Holly, see Ilex 15
Holly Fern, see Polystichum 38
Holoptelea 15
Honeysuckle, see Nintooa and Lonicera.
Hura 15
Hydrangea 26
Hydriastele 10
Hymenæa 15
Hymenocallis 41
Hyophorbe 10

I

Ilex 15
Illicium 27
Indian Amulet, see Putranjiva ... 17
Indian Elm, see Holoptelea 15
Indian Fig Cactus, see Opuntia ... 52
Indian Laurel, see Prunus 16
Indian Rubber, see Ficus 15
Inga 15
Iris 41
Italian Cypress, see Cupressus ... 18
Ixora 23

J

Jacaranda 15
Jacobinia 24
Japan Plum, see Eriobotrya 44
Japonica, see Camellia 26
Jacquemontia 31
Jasmine, see Jasminum.
Jasminum 24, 27, 31
Jatropha 24
Java Plum, see Syzygium 50
Jerusalem Pine, see Pinus 18
Jerusalem Thorn 16
Jessamine, see Jasminum, Gelsemium, Tabernæ montana, Trachelospernum, etc.
Juniperus 18

K

Kaki, see Diospyros 44
Khat, see Catha 22
Kraunhia 31
Kumquat 44

L

Lace Fern, see Nephrolepis 37
Lagerstrœmia 24, 27

PAGE

Lantana 24
Lasiandra, see Tibouchina 25
Lastrae, see Dryopteris 37
Latania 10
Laurel Cherry, see Laurocerasus .. 27
Laurocerasus 27
Lawsonia 24
Lemon 44
Lemon Grass, see Cymbopogon ... 20
Lemon Gum, see Eucalyptus 14
Lemon Vine, see Pereskia 52
Leonotis 27
Licuala 10
Ligustrum 15, 27
Lime 44
Limeberry, see Triphasia 25
Lion's Tail, see Leonotis 27
Liquidambar 15
Livistona 10
Loblolly Bay, see Gordonia 15
Logwood Tree, see Hematoxylon . 15
Lonchocarpus 15
Longan, see Dimocarpus 44
Lonicera 31
Loquat, see Eriobotrya 44
Lucky Seeds, see Thevetia 24
Lucuma 15, 45
Lygodium 37

M

Maba 24
Mackaya, see Asystasia 21
Madre, see Gliricidia 15
Magnolia 15
Mahogany, see Switenia 17
Maidenhair Fern, see Adiantum .. 37
Malpighia 24, 45
Mandarin 44
Mangifera 45
Mango, see Mangifera 45
Maple, see Acer 13
Maranta 35, 52
Marsdenia 31
Martinezia 10
Medlar, see Eriobotrya 44
Melaleuca 15
Melicoccus 46
Melon Fruit, see Carica 43
Mesquit, see Prosopis 16
Metrosideros, see Callistemon 26
Meyenia, see Thunbergia 24
Michelia 27
Microlepia 37
Milk and Wine Lily, see Crinum .. 40
Moræa 41
Moreton Bay Chestnut, see Castanospermum 13
Moreton Bay Fig, see Ficus 15
Morning Glory, see Jacquemontia 31
Moses Bulrush, see Cyperus 20
Moss, see Dendropogon and Selaginella.
Mountain Ebony, see Bauhinia ... 21
Muehlenbeckia 31
Murraya, see Chalcas 22
Musa 46
Myrica 16
Myrtle, see Myrica and Rhodomyrtus.

INDEX—Continued.

Neprolipis, the Ideal Pot or Tub Fern.

N

PAGE

Nassau Lily, see Crinum 40
Natal Lily, see Moræa 41
Natal Orange, see Strychnos 50
Necklace Tree, see Ormosia 16
Nephelium, see Dimocarpus 44
Nephrolepis 37
Nephythytis 35
Nerium 27
New Zealand Flax, see Phormium 53
Night Blooming Cereus, see Cereus 52
Night Blooming Jasmine, see Cestrum 22
Nintooa 31
Nolina 35
Norfolk Island Pine, see Araucaria 18
Northey Berry, see Rubus 50

O

Oak, see Quercus 17
Also see Grevillea 15
Oil Palm, see Elæis 10
Olea, see Osmanthus 28
Oleander, see Nerium 27
Oleaster, see Elæagnus 26
Oplismenus 35
Opuntia 52
Orange 44
Orange Jessamine, see Chalcas . . . 22
Orange Lily, see Hemerocallis 41
Oreodoxa 10
Ormosia 16
Oroxylum 16
Osmanthus 28

PAGE

Osmunda 38
Ostrich Plume Fern, see Nephrolepis 38
Otaheite Apple, see Spondias 50
Otaheite Gooseberry, see Phyllanthus 50
Oxyanthus 24

P

Palmetto, see Sabal 12
Palm Grass, see Panicum 20
Palms 8
Pampas Grass, see Cortaderia 20
Panama Hat Plant, see Carludovica 34
Panax 35
Pancratium, see Hymenocallis . . . 41
Pandanus 35
Panicum 20
Papaw, see Carica 43
Paper Flower, see Bougainvillea . . 30
Paper Mulberry, see Broussonetia 13
Papyrus, see Cyperus 20
Para Grass, see Panicum 20
Paritium 24
Parkia 16
Parkinsonia 16
Parmentiera 16
Pawpaw, see Carica 43
Peach, see Amygdalus 42
Pecan, see Hicoria 45
Pedilanthus 52
Peltophorum 16
Pepper Tree, see Schinus 17
Pereskia 52
Persea 16, 47

PAGE

Persimmon, see Diospyrus 44
Petræa 32
Philibertella 32
Phœnix 10
Phormium 53
Phrynium, see Maranta 35
Phyllanthus 36, 50
Phyllaurea 35
Phyllocactus 53
Phyllostachys 20
Piaropus 53
Pilea 53
Pindo Palm, see Cocos 9
Pineapple, see Ananas 43
Pines, see Pinus 18
Pink Shower, see Cassia 13
Pinus 18
Pistia 53
Pitcairnia 53
Pithecoctenium 32
Pithecolobium 16
Pittosporum 28
Plane Tree, see Platanus 16
Platanus 16
Plumbago 24
Plumeria 16
Plumy Cocoanut, see Cocos 9
Podachenium 28
Poinciana, see Delonix and Cæsalpina.
Poinsettia, see Euphorbia 35
Polypodium 38
Polystichum 38
Pomegranate, see Punica 28, 50
Pomelo, see Grapefruit 43
Popinac, see Acacia 26
Porana 32
Pothos 36
Prickly Pear, see Opuntia 52
Pritchardia 11
Privet, see Ligustrum 15
Prosopis 16
Prunus 16
See also Laurocerasus 27
Psidium 50
Ptreis 38
Pterygota 16
Ptychosperma 11
See also Archontophœnix 9
Pudding Pipe Tree, see Cassia 13
Punica 28, 50
Punk Tree, see Melaleuca 15
Putranjiva 17
Pyrostegia 32

Q

Queen Crapemyrtle, see Lagerstrœmia 24
Queen Lily, see Curcuma 40
Queen's Wreath, see Petræa 32
Quercus 17

R

Rainbow Moss, see Selaginella . . . 38
Raphiolepis 28
Ravenala 36
Ravine Plum, see Coccolobis 14
Red Bay, see Persea 16
Red Bird Cactus, see Pedilanthus 52
Red Cedar, see Juniperus 18
Red Gum, see Eucalyptus 14

INDEX—Continued.

PAGE

Red Sandalwood Tree, see Adenanthera ... 13
Reineckia ... 41
Renealmia ... 53
Resurrection Fern, see Polypodium ... 38
Rheedia ... 50
Rhodomyrtus ... 28
Rice Paper Plant, see Tetrapanax 29
Richardia ... 41
Rivinia ... 36
Rose de Montana, see Antigonon. 30
Rose ... 28
Rose Apple, see Caryophyllus ... 43
Rose Bay, see Tabernæmontana .. 24
Royal Fern, see Osmunda ... 38
Royal Palm, see Oreodoxa ... 10
Royal Poinciana, see Delonix ... 14
Rubber Tree, see Ficus ... 14, 15
Rubus ... 50
Russelia ... 24

S

Sabal ... 12
Sago Palm, see Cycas ... 9
St. Augustine Grass, see Stenotaphrum ... 20
St. Lucie Grass, see Capriola ... 20
Saintpaullia ... 53
Sanchezia ... 36
Sand Box Tree, see Hura ... 15
Sanseviera ... 53
Sapindus ... 17
Sapodilla, see Achras ... 42
Saraca ... 17
Satin Leaf, see Chrysophyllum ... 43
Savana Palm, see Sabal ... 12
Scarlet Bush, see Hamelia ... 22
Schinus ... 17
Screw Pine, see Pandanus ... 35
Seaforthia, see Ptychosperma ... 11
Sea Grape, see Coccolobis ... 44
Sebesten Plum, see Cordia ... 22
Saleginella ... 38
Severenia ... 29
Shell Flower, see Alpinia ... 21
Shore Grape, see Coccolobis ... 44
Silk Oak, see Grevillea ... 15
Silver Fern, see Ceratopteris ... 37
Sisal Hemp, see Agave ... 52
Smilax ... 32
Snow Bush, see Phyllanthus ... 36
Snow Creeper, see Porana ... 32
Soap-berry Tree, see Sapindus ... 17
Solandra ... 32
Solanum ... 32
Sophora ... 29
Sour Sop, see Annona ... 43
Southern Cypress, see Taxodium. 18
Southern Holly, see Ilex ... 15
Spanish Bayonet, see Yucca ... 53
Spanish Lily, see Hymenocallis ... 41
Spanish Lime, see Melicoccus ... 46
Spanish Moss, see Dendropogon .. 52

PAGE

Spider Lily, see Hymenocallis ... 41
Spirea ... 29
Spiral Flag, see Costus ... 34
Spondias ... 50
Stag Horn Boston Fern, see Nephrolepis ... 37
Stapelia ... 53
Star Apple, see Chrysophyllum ... 43
Star Jessamine, see Trachelospermum ... 32
Stenocarpus ... 17
Stenolobium ... 24
Stenotaphrum ... 20
Sterculia ... 17
Also see Pterygota.
Stereospermum ... 17
Stevensonia ... 12
Stillingia ... 17
Strawberry Pear, see Cereus ... 52
Strobilanthes ... 24
Strychnos ... 50
Stryphnodendron ... 17
Surinam Cherry, see Eugenia ... 44
Swamp Mahogany, see Eucalyptus 14
Sweet Bay, see Persea ... 16
Sweet Gum, see Liquidamber ... 15
Sweet Olive, see Osmanthus ... 28
Swietenia ... 17
Sword Fern, see Nephrolepis ... 37
Sycamore, see Platanus ... 16
Syzygium ... 50

T

Tabenæmontana ... 24
Tallow Tree, see Stillingia ... 17
Tamarind, see Tamarindus ... 50
Tamarindus ... 50
Tangierine ... 44
Tangelo ... 44
Taxodium ... 18
Tea Plant, see Thea ... 53
Tecoma ... 32
Terminalia ... 50
Tetrapanax ... 29
Tetrastigma ... 50
Thalia ... 36
Thatch Palm, see Thrinax ... 12
Thea ... 53
Theobroma ... 53
Thespesia ... 17
Thevetia ... 24
Thrinax ... 12
Thunbergia ... 24, 32
Thuya ... 18
Tibouchina ... 25
Tillandsia ... 53
Tiger Apples, see Thevetia ... 24
Tithonia ... 25
Tobira Shrub, see Pittosporum ... 28
Toddy Palm, see Caryota ... 9
Toddalia ... 25
Tomatillo, see Solanum ... 32
Trachelospermum ... 32
Trachycarpus ... 12

PAGE

Travelers' Tree, see Ravenala ... 36
Tree Fern, see Alsophilia and Cibotium.
Trees ... 13
Trichilia ... 17
Triphasia, also see Severinia ... 29
Triplaris ... 17
Tristania ... 17
Tropical Almond, see Terminalia 50
Trumpet Creeper, see Tecoma ... 32
Trumpet Flower, see Thevetia ... 24
Tulip Tree, see Thespesia ... 17
Turræa ... 25

U

Umbrella Grass, see Cyperus ... 20
Uvaria ... 51

V

Vallaris ... 32
Vangueria ... 51
Vanilla ... 53
Vavangue, see Vangueria ... 51
Viburnum ... 29
Vinca ... 25
Vitis ... 32, 51, 53

W

Walking Fern, see Adiantum ... 37
Wandering Jew, see Zebrina ... 36
Warneria ... 25, 29
Washingtonia ... 12
Water Hyacinth, see Piaropus ... 53
Water Lettuce, see Pistia ... 53
Water Oak, see Quercus ... 17
Wax Myrtle, see Myrica ... 16
Weather Plant, see Abrus ... 30
White Fringe Tree, see Chionanthus ... 26
White Sapota, see Casimiroa ... 43
Wild Date, see Phœnix ... 11
Wild Pine, see Tillandsia ... 53
Wild Plantain, see Heliconia ... 35
Wild Rubber Tree, see Ficus ... 14
Wild Palm, see Caryota ... 9
Wire Plant ... 31
Wistaria, see Kraunhia ... 31
Woman's Tongue Tree, see Albizzia ... 13

X

Xanthosoma ... 41

Y

Yellow Elder, see Stenolobium ... 24
Yellow Jessamine, see Gelsemium 31
Ylang-Ylang, see Canangium ... 13
Yucca ... 53

Z

Zebrina ... 36
Zingiber ... 36, 41
Zizyphus ... 51

BUSINESS

1.—Shipments of plants by mail, or where purchaser wishes us to prepay transportation charges, must be prepaid in accordance with the following scale. (When purchaser desires to pay transportation, note second paragraph following. For foreign shipments, note third paragraph following.)

SCALE—(BASED ON PARCEL POST SYSTEM).

1st 2d and 3d Zones.—We will deliver at catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

4th, 5th and 6th Zones.—We will deliver for 10 per cent in addition to catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

7th and 8th Zones and Foreign.—We will deliver for 20 per cent in addition to catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

Name of Town.....

is in Zone.....**from Oneco**

Obtain from your postmaster the number of the zone in which you are located from Oneco, Florida, and make memorandum in place reserved for it above. Then determine by scale above shown the amount you will have to allow when plants are to be sent by mail, or if you wish us to assume transportation expense.

If, however, your shipment is large enough to warrant handling by express or freight, and you wish to pay transportation yourself, *deduct ten per cent (one-tenth) from catalog prices,* regardless of where it is to be shipped to in the United States. (We would suggest that all orders amounting to over $2.00 to be sent outside the first four zones (and within the U. S.), be sent this way, as long distance express rates are less than Parcel Post on packages of any size. The same applies to the fourth zone on the average package worth $3.00 or more.)

In cases of foreign shipments, as it is necessary to prepay transportation and export charges, such shipments are subject to the same rule for prepayment as to the 8th zone in the U. S., i. e., 20 per cent above catalog prices. Where a customer wants an order of considerable size sent express or freight, and to pay the transportation charges himself, he may add this 20 per cent as usual, and we will send itemized statement of charges in handling the order.

In applying prices, not less than six of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 nor 400 at the one thousand. We cannot fill orders under 50c. Such orders are a positive loss to us. Should you want a special plant amounting to less than that, add ten cents extra.

2. Terms.—Cash with order. Remit in any *safe* way. Postoffice Money Order on Oneco, bank draft, Express Order, or currency by registered mail. Foreigners may remit by International Postoffice Order on Bradentown, Fla., or by bank Exchange. We *always* send receipt for money.

3. Club Orders.—To those getting up Club Orders, we make special terms. After completing the order as per Rule 1, the club raiser may select *extra plants* to the value of ten per cent of the total catalog price. For instance, if Mrs. A. gets up an order of which Mrs. B. orders $2.00 worth at list prices, Mrs. C. $3.00, Mrs. D. $1.00, Mrs. E. $5.00, Mrs. F. $3.00, a total of $14.00—she is entitled to $1.40 worth of plants at catalog prices. All orders are packed separately and shipped in one case.

4. Filling Orders.—All orders are filled promptly, the majority on the day of their receipt. We ship with absolute safety to all parts of the world, by mail, express, and freight. We exercise our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight—in the former case using especially thin material—working for the best interest of each customer as to safety of delivery and least cost.

5. Substitution.—In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

6. Our Responsibility.—While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

While our responsibility for safety of plants ceases after delivery of the goods to carrier in so far as liability for damage is concerned, still we feel a personal concern for the interests of our customers and are anxious that their rights should be protected. So much so that, in the case of shipments by express or freight, from which forms of service collection of damage claims is possible, *we will guarantee safe delivery* of all Nursery stock or to collect any just claim *provided consignee has the agent at destination endorse the extent of damage or loss on freight or express receipt!* The same provision applies to overcharge,—we keep accurate record of all shipments and have express tariff on file in office, and if any one suspects an overcharge, we will investigate same when they send agent's receipt and secure refund if such has been the case.

7. This Present Catalog abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers or others desiring to buy in *quantity* will be given special prices for large lots on application.

8. Nomenclature.—This catalog has been carefully revised in regard to names of plants by the United States Department of Agriculture and brought down to date according to the best authority and usage.

TESTIMONIALS

Raratonga, Cook Islands Administration, New Zealand, June 26th, 1916. The plants opened in splendid condition after their long journey of 4,300 miles from San Francisco—the long distance from your nurseries to Frisco (three thousand miles!) has also to be considered. Theg could not have arrived in better condition, and as they are a valuable consignment I thank you for the great care which you exercised in packing the plants.

E. A. REID.

Mano, Sierra Leone, West Africa, August 9th, 1916.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one case of fruit trees. They arrived in extraordinary good condition. I wish to thank you for the trouble taken in the careful packing and the good results after two months traveling.

DOUGLAS W. SCOTLAND, Director of Agriculture.

Hope Gardens, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., August 25th, 1915.—The plants arrived in good order and the gentleman for whom they were imported is very well pleased with them.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Superintendent.

Peterboro, Canada, Jan. 10, 1916.—Plants arrived on a very cold day in perfect condition. Not a sign of ever having been out of the greenhouses. It would be something new for me to receive anything unsatisfactory from you. I again won first place with my fern collection against the big florists' exhibits, and the specimens which came from you were a large factor in my getting the decision.

J. H. CALLANDER.

Order Sheet, 1918

YOU WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE THESE FORMS IN ORDERING. WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND MORE ON REQUEST.

BEFORE making out your order read BUSINESS RULES, on page 62 of catalog, especially Numbers 1 and 3. Please fill in this order sheet fully. Any correspondence should be written on separate sheet. Please send a list of SECOND CHOICE, otherwise we may have to substitute. If no substitution is desired, write "NO."

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

Oneco, Florida, U. S. A. DATE.....191.....

For enclosed, $....., send me by..... Freight, Express or Parcel Post. } **PREPAID OR COLLECT**

the trees and plants named below:

NAME.....STREET.....

POSTOFFICE.....P. O. BOX.....

STATE OR PROVINCE.....COUNTY.....

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT STATION.....

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Always give street number or postoffice box. Ladies please give title—Miss or Mrs.

Quantity.	NAME OF VARIETY. If Budded or Grafted, Specify Stock Preferred.	Price.		Total.	
	TOTAL (OR FORWARD)				

Quantity.	NAME OF VARIETY If Budded or Grafted, Specify Stock Preferred.	Price.		Total.	
	Brought forward,				

ONE OF OUR GLASS HOUSES

ONE OF OUR FERN HOUSES

W. A. GARRABRANT, HORTICULTURAL PUBLICITY SERVICE, K. C., MO., HUGH STEHPENS PRESS.

Jacaranda

ONE OF OUR LOVE-
LIEST FLOWERING
TREES

Royal Palm Nurseries

ONECO, FLORIDA